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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes available data on tax-based state appropriations in support of health professional education in the 50 states and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971 and ending June 30, 1972. The appropriation figures were obtained through a detailed review of all state budget documents and fiscal reports available to the researchers in 1972 and 1973. The source documents included: state executive and legislative budgets, budget analysis reports, and supplemental budgetary issuances. In addition, state university financial statements were reviewed to clarify or validate specific appropriations items. The body of the report presents both a summarization of state patterns of support, and a breakdown of individual state profiles. The state profiles illustrate the broad spectrum and variation in budget formats and line-item listings. However, the differences were brought as far as possible into some degree of uniformity by the format of this report and were referenced accordingly. This report reviews state appropriations, i.e., appropriations from the general fund derived solely from taxes on individuals, corporations, etc. as a source of financial support for health profession education and training. Other broad areas of financial support are: federal government, local government, and private agencies. The private sector covers a broad range, which includes, in addition to grants, loans, scholarships, fellowships, etc., the tuition paid by students enrolled in educational institutions. A glossary of terms is included. (Author/PG)

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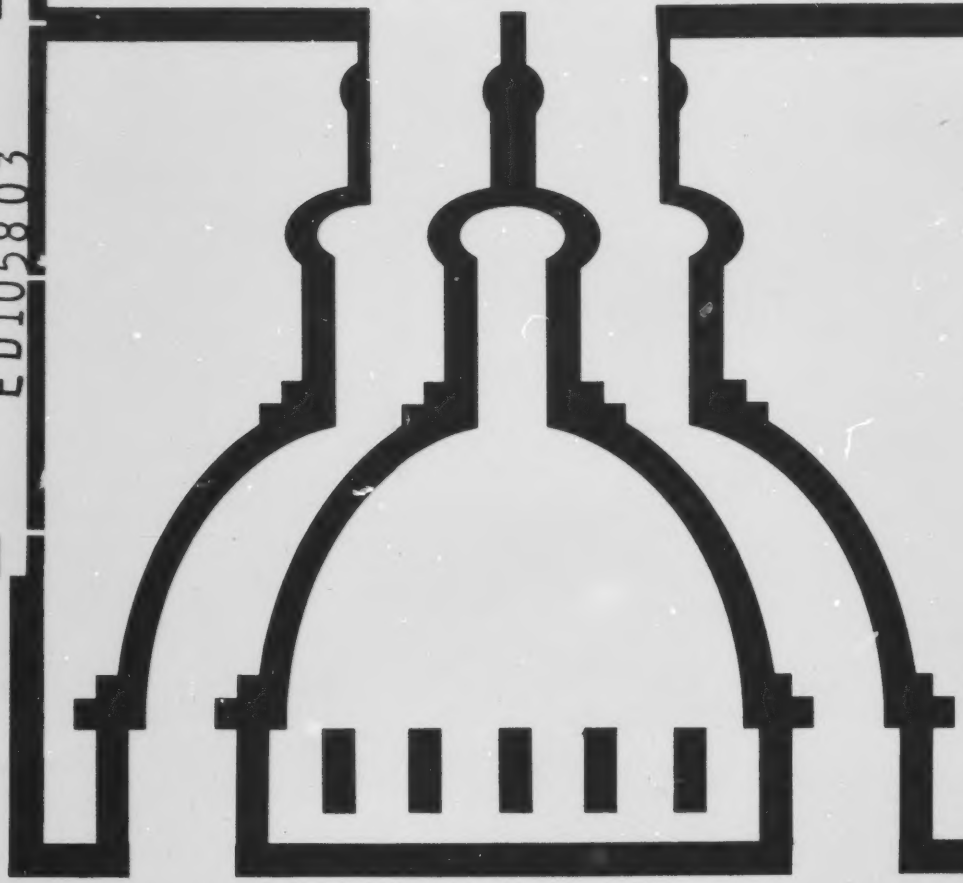

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STATE APPROPRIATIONS

supporting education for the health professions

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FY 1971-72

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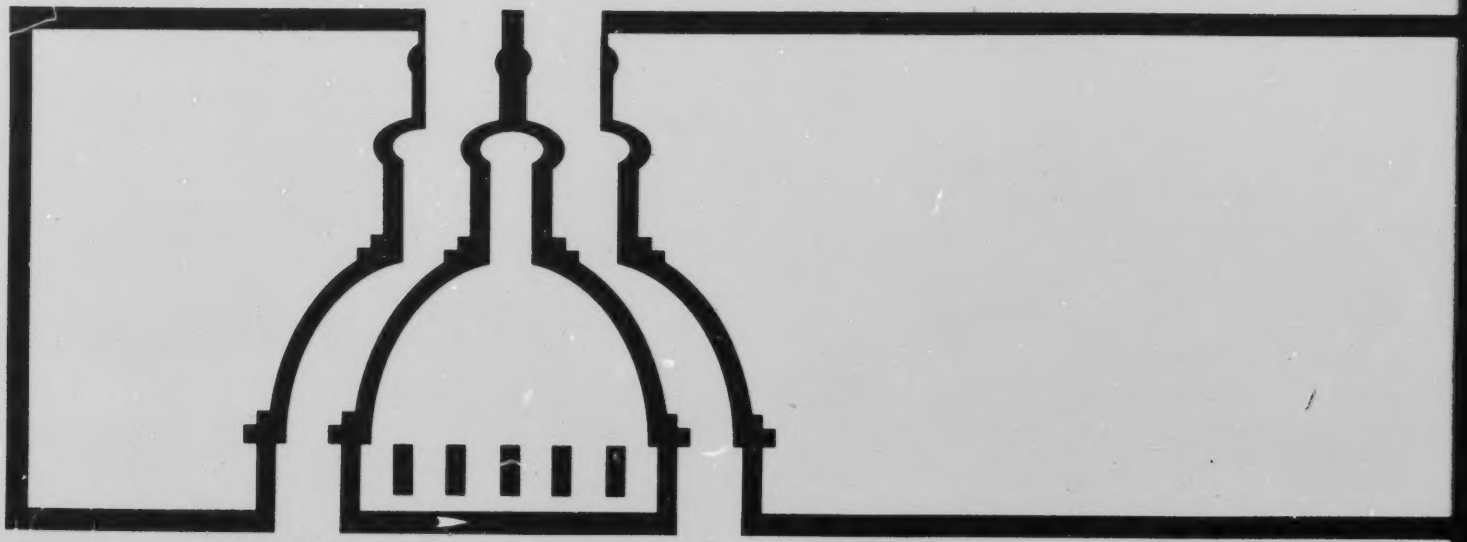

inventory of

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

supporting education for the health professions FY 1971-72

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service · Health Resources Administration
Bureau of Health Resources Development

October 1974

FOREWORD

This report summarizes available data on tax-based State appropriations in support of health professions education in the 50 States and Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971 and ending June 30, 1972. The appropriation figures were obtained through a detailed review of all State budget documents and fiscal reports available to the researchers in 1972 and 1973. The source documents included: State executive and legislative budgets, budget analysis reports, and supplemental budgetary issuances. In addition, State university financial statements were reviewed to clarify or validate specific appropriation items.

The study was initiated as part of an effort by the Bureau of Health Resources Development's Division of Manpower Intelligence (dissolved as of March 1, 1974 in conjunction with a reorganization of the Bureau), to compile information on both Federal and non-Federal expenditures supporting the health manpower production capacity of our Nation. The non-Federal sources of support include State and local governments, and a wide range of private sources of support.

The fourth edition of a report listing Federal programs that support health manpower education and training was published recently entitled "Inventory of Federal Programs Supporting Health Manpower Training, FY 1972." A companion report was also issued recently on "Private Foundations Supporting Health Manpower Education: An Inventory, 1971."

This report is the first detailed review of State appropriations for the support of health professions education. It will be followed by a study currently being sponsored by the Bureau to develop and refine procedures for systematically collecting data on State and local support of health manpower education at all levels, including State-supported graduate education activities in hospitals and health service agencies.

It should be noted here that (1) sources used in this report were primarily available State budgetary documents and State university financial documents, which vary markedly from State to State; (2) funds given are appropriations, representing the will and intent of the State legislature, and not actual expenditures; and (3) where budget items could not clearly be identified as relevant to health professions education, they were excluded. Hence the total picture of State financial support in terms of actual expenditures still remains to be drawn.

The data presented in this study reflect the diverse priorities set by various State executive and legislative

authorities, both programmatic and fiscal, with respect to their investments in health professions education. Consequently, the information provided in this report may be useful to all State government legislators and administrators and, to some extent, to Federal authorities and private agencies in their efforts to evaluate and establish priorities, and to allocate financial resources needed to produce the health manpower required to support the Nation's health services.

The body of the report presents both a summarization of State patterns of support, and a breakdown of individual State profiles. The State profiles illustrate the broad spectrum and variation in budget formats, and line-item listings of the States. However, the differences were brought as far as possible into some degree of uniformity by the format of this report, and were referenced accordingly. Some limitations of the data are discussed in the "Analysis of Data" below.

This report was prepared originally in the Bureau's Division of Manpower Intelligence, and was the major responsibility of H. Calvin Meadows, Program Analyst. Valuable assistance was provided to him by Ervin E. Utterman of the Office of Financial Management in the National Institutes of Health. Acknowledgements for their aid and support must be extended to Dr. Merritt M. Chambers and Mrs. Joan Schuetz of Illinois State University, for the trend data reflected in the report in particular. Dr. Chambers must be thanked also for the technical support he provided on methods of identifying appropriations for health professions education in the various State documents.

Although this report was begun in the Division of Manpower Intelligence, and continued by the Division of Comprehensive Health Planning, it was completed by the Resource Analysis Staff, Howard V. Stambler, Acting Chief. The manuscript was prepared for publication by Lucy M. Kramer of the Resource Analysis Staff, utilizing the major basic work done by H. Calvin Meadows, formerly in the Division of Manpower Intelligence, and now in the Division of Comprehensive Health Planning, Bureau of Health Resources Development.

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ANALYSIS OF DATA

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Introduction

This report reviews State appropriations, i.e., appropriations from the general fund derived solely from taxes on individuals, corporations, etc., as a source of financial support for health professions education and training. Other broad areas of financial support are: Federal government, local government, and private agencies. The private support sector covers a broad range which includes, in addition to grants, loans, scholarships, fellowships, etc., the tuition paid by students enrolled in educational institutions.

As various strategies are developed to meet our national health manpower requirements, the inevitable question arises: How can the State financial resources to accomplish this task and meet the goal be identified? At this time, all sources of financial support to State institutions of higher education used to educate the health professions cannot be ascertained.

In their report, "National Health Expenditures, 1929-1971," Rice and Cooper 1/ indicated that the only Federal component of the total public and private cost of medical and related education is available for inclusion in their estimates. In 1970 an inventory of all Federal programs supporting health manpower training was made, and a revision of this inventory for FY 1972 has recently been published. Efforts are being made to determine the level of local government support and the magnitude of private support through foundations, corporations, and individuals. However, much is still in the "feasibility" state, although an inventory of private foundation financial support for health manpower education and training for 1971 has just been published, and a detailed survey of State and local programs that support such education is under consideration.

The Carnegie Commission Medical and Dental Report of 1970 2/ recommended that States continue and accelerate their support to public and private institutions in the training of physicians, dentists, and allied health personnel. New and developing concepts of health-related education, and increasing consumer interest have resulted from the Carnegie Report and other reports and studies of this nature. State appropriations for health manpower education now reflect an increasing number of innovative training

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1/ Dorothy P. Rice and Barbara S. Cooper, "National Health Expenditures, 1929-1971," Social Security Bulletin 35 (January 1972): 3-18.

2/ The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, Higher Education and the Nation's Health: Policies for Medical and Dental Education (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1970), pp. 81-90.

programs with accelerated output and, in some cases, modified curriculum.

In many instances, States have initiated and passed legislation similar to Federal legislation, that would increase their health manpower output. A few examples of recent activity are: increased State support to public and private institutions to increase enrollment; curriculum revision in State-supported schools to reduce the time of training; and increased use of allied health professions and auxiliary personnel in State hospitals and health service agencies.

State legislative bodies do not necessarily appropriate funds for all programs of health training by the line-item method. Eight States--Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin--appropriated funds for the health training components, in FY 1971-72, in lump-sum appropriations to Boards of Regents or university systems for all higher education. On the other hand, teaching hospitals in many of these States received support through earmarked appropriations.

Another basis of appropriations is in lump-sums made specifically to health science centers or medical schools. The medical center or school, then, made specific allocations to the various professional training programs. In these instances, for purposes of presentation in this report, such allocations are based on the distribution of appropriations to the components of the medical school for the prior year (or years) and adjusted for the overall increase to the medical school for FY 1971-72. University and college financial statements were frequently the source of the distributions of appropriations to such programs.

Breakdown of appropriations for specific health professions training is provided to the degree available from State fiscal documents and from university financial reports as indicated in the Summary Table (Table 13). State-by-State breakdown of the various health professions support may be found in the State profiles.

Total State appropriations in support of health manpower education and training for the year 1971-72, identified for the 50 States and Puerto Rico, amounted to $1,245,333,000 (Table 1). Breakdown of the total dollar amount by type of health professions training is given below:

Medicine.....	$ 305,181,000
Osteopathy.....	7,413,000
Dentistry.....	62,212,000
Optometry.....	2,930,000
Pharmacy.....	11,823,000
Podiatry.....	120,000
Veterinary Medicine.....	41,415,000
Nursing.....	42,329,000
Allied Health.....	8,884,000
Public Health.....	5,765,000
Teaching Hospital.....	248,731,000
Health Profession Unallocated.....	508,530,000
TOTAL.....	$1,245,333,000

Data Sources

The appropriations reflected in this report were derived from a variety of State documents consisting of executive and legislative budget reports, State budget analyses, State appropriation bills, State university fiscal reports, and other supplemental budget documents released by the respective States or institutions within the States.

These reports were identified in the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census; the Library of Congress; the Office of Management and Budget Library; the Council of State Governments; the American Council on Education; and through specific documents requested from the respective States.

State budget officers and university budget officers provided considerable assistance in defining program support breakdown when lump-sum appropriations were given to, e.g., a medical school. Several institutions stated that fiscal breakdown was not available even at the medical school level due to unique accounting procedures.

The higher education component of State budgets revealed the major portion of the appropriations enumerated in the State-by-State profiles. Line-item appropriations were also identified in other sections of the budget, such as the Departments of Mental Health and of Public Health. Training items were infrequently administered through the professional registration or licensure agency or the governor's operating budget.

Fiscal Data Limitations and Meaning

The fiscal data for the respective States reflect only those components identified in State fiscal documents and university financial reports. In view of this, there were certain known omissions in the enumeration of training programs in the fiscal documents. They were considered as follows:

1. The prerequisite sciences for the health professions.
2. Training programs in State colleges outside of the major health science centers. 3/
3. Training of allied health personnel in community and junior colleges.
4. Certain supportive services of the health professions education systems. 4/
5. Capital outlay appropriations when not specifically associated with major health science facilities.

3/ Identified to a significant degree in Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

4/ Examples are: Library services in major university systems, student health services, and housing facilities.

Appropriation amounts for the institutions and programs in the States do not assure commitment of all funds for the purposes as stated. It merely represents the will and intent of the legislature to commit a specific amount for this activity. The actual amount expended can only be determined at the termination of accounting for the year of the designated appropriation. It was observed that teaching hospitals frequently over-expended, thereby requiring supplemental appropriations.

Appropriations identified in the report represent general State tax receipts received in a fund of the State treasury. This fund, commonly referred to in most States as the "General Fund," is the source of State appropriations for most operating expenses of State government, including all higher education and, hence, health professions education. These appropriations do not include awards of Federal funds to institutions, institutions' receipts for professional and community services, student fees, endowments, or gifts. There are isolated instances wherein institutional receipts for services and student fees are diverted to the general fund for reallocation. However, precise amounts of such items cannot be identified.

Appropriation Items Excluded

In the process of reviewing appropriation documents, certain budget items were excluded when relevance to health professions education and to the type and level of such education could not be determined. Examples of such appropriation items excluded are:

1. Medical research appropriations, when training was not identified as an integral component.
2. In-service training and orientation when identified as such.
3. Technical and vocational health-related education. 5/

Budget Narratives

In many cases, State budget documents provided descriptive narrative supporting their operating and proposed programs. In addition, some States presented five to eight year projections on training output and the concurrent cost of training. The best examples of the latter were the program analysis, program cost, and program measures of Pennsylvania's Statewide programs (Exhibit B) and the long-range physician output of the medical schools of Texas (Exhibit C).

5/ Technical and vocational education was generally not identified in budgets, and when identified, the health component was usually not broken down by occupation.

State budgets reveal an increasing number of States developing Planning, Programming, and Budgeting Systems (PPBS). These budgets provide an excellent access to program descriptions, priorities, and program cost, both immediate and long range. Florida and Pennsylvania provide examples of such budgeting procedures (Exhibits A and B).

Teaching Hospitals

State appropriations to support teaching hospitals were identified in 31 States, with an aggregate amount of over $248.7 million (Table 2). The level of support ranged from a total subsidy over and beyond the income of the hospital to minimal appropriations to defray partial operating expenses.

In no State was there a distinction made on how appropriation funds were to be expended; whether for education, research, or patient care.

State budgets were reasonably consistent in identifying teaching hospital appropriations, even when the various components of a medical center were given in lump-sum appropriations or combined with the State university system. The major exception to this was Puerto Rico. Also, teaching hospital components in the four health science centers of New York were not given by line-item.

All of the teaching hospitals were for "human" medicine except for one veterinary hospital in California and a small portion of the veterinary medicine appropriation in Oklahoma.

The total appropriation for teaching hospitals in a given State may be greater than the amount allocated to the State University hospital. At least three States (California, Minnesota, and North Carolina) appropriated additional sums to subsidize community hospitals which have academic affiliations with the medical school and university hospital graduate medical education programs. The State of Louisiana earmarked a lump-sum State hospitals.

In some instances, funds for State university hospitals were reflected in the State budget, where there was no evidence of general fund appropriation. The University of Kansas Hospital had a budget of over $14 million and was supported by a Hospital Revenue Fund. These funds were derived from patient and community services, professional fees collected, endowments, and gifts. The University of Washington Hospital indicated that over 75 percent of its support is derived from the local government tax base.

It may be of interest to note that the appropriation budget for the State of Ohio included a request for a moratorium on all research in their three teaching hospitals, and for improved procedures in using third-party payments in the operation of these hospitals. Consequently, in this State, funds

appropriated for the teaching hospitals were for general operating expenses and capital outlay only. As noted earlier, medical research appropriations were excluded from all State figures.

Private Institution Support

In fiscal year 1971-72, 11 States appropriated over $64.7 million to support health professions education in private institutions (Table 3). 6/ Over $53 million of this amount was in the States of Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania. A significant amount of States' appropriations goes to private institutions through the three regional student exchange programs (NEBHE, SREB, and WICHE), 7/ and to individual State arrangements for out-of-State education. The State of Delaware is supporting education in private out-of-State institutions through contractual arrangements in unspecified amounts. An undetermined amount of support is going to private institutions through student aid programs, but State budgets do not reflect the patterns of distribution by occupation.

Illinois was the only State in which appropriations were identified for capital support to private institutions. Those cited were one-time appropriations for FY 1971-72.

Enrollment Increases

Three States (Illinois, New York, and Michigan) appropriated $16.4 million to education institutions to increase their enrollments in medical and dental programs (Table 4). 8/ Illinois and New York allocated all such funds to private medical and dental schools. Michigan's appropriations were allocated to the three State medical schools, a school of osteopathic medicine, and a school of dentistry.

While not earmarking funds accordingly, other State legislative bodies emphasized their desire for increased enrollment in specific programs. The most frequently mentioned field was allied health professions.

6/ In fiscal year 1972-73, California was authorized appropriations to contract with the three private medical schools: Stanford, Loma Linda, and University of Southern California; and Tennessee was authorized to contract with Meharry Medical College and Vanderbilt University to train State residents as physicians in the respective institutions.

7/ NEBHE--New England Board for Higher Education; SREB--Southern Regional Education Board; and WICHE--Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

8/ The California appropriation for the three private medical schools as proposed in the FY 1972-73 budget was based on increased enrollment of State residents.

Student Aid

Student aid programs to support health professions education were noted in 27 State budgets, for a total amount of $13.8 million (Table 5). Approximately half of this amount was appropriated in Illinois and New York.

Student aid programs programs consist primarily of scholarships and loans, with a limited amount for fellowships. In some instances the type of student aid was unspecified. Loans and grants were generally earmarked as such in State university systems or medical school appropriations, but the specific university or medical school was left with responsibility for allocation.

In addition to being earmarked for loans and scholarships for a particular health discipline, some appropriations were designated for manpower scarcity areas or for rural or inner-city areas. New York has a medical-dental scholarship program requiring that 30 percent of recipients practice in shortage areas or else be required to repay the scholarship funds.

Student loan programs were generally small in amounts, since these were usually based on revolving funds. Appropriations for loans represent mostly administration cost, expansion of the loan programs, default coverage, and certain forgiveness provisions. "Open-end" funding was common where Federal matching was required.

Considerable amounts were allocated for student aid at the graduate level. These funds were primarily from State Departments of Mental Health and of Public Health for support of residency or other advanced training.

Out-of-State Education and Coordination

Thirty-four State budgets reflected appropriations to support the education of State residents in another State and to coordinate health professions education between States, in the amount of $6.1 million (Table 6). The major portion of this amount is administered through the three regional student exchange programs, referred to above, which function across State boundaries to coordinate, improve, and expand higher education. These regional programs or commissions permit residents of one State to pursue higher education in their chosen field out-of-State, i.e., in another State that belongs to the same regional student exchange program, at the in-State rate of tuition.

In general, a major objective of the regional student exchange programs is to make every participating State both a sending and a receiving State for training. This balance is not always possible due to the lack of training facilities in one State and the broad range of training capacities in another. For example, in FY 1971-72, California only received students for training, and Nevada only sent students out of the State

for training, through the use of regional education compacts.

Budget documents and reports indicate that medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine are the professions for which the exchange programs are used primarily.

In addition to the regional concept of student exchange, four States (Delaware, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Tennessee) have individual contractual arrangements with a State university or a health profession school in another State for the purpose of training their State residents in areas of health in which they do not have schools, or to supplement their own available training capacity.

Training through the concept of regional compacts was the only budget entry for the health professions in five States: Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire, Montana, and Wyoming. Nevada has a developing medical school, but no line-item budget for it was identified.

A board was identified in five midwestern States (Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska), whose purpose was to provide leadership in the development of medical and medical-related manpower. Florida, an SREB-affiliated State, had the largest appropriation for out-of-State education in the health professions ($886,000).

Graduate Training

Twenty-seven States had line-item appropriations that were considered graduate training, or primarily graduate training with a total amount of $64.9 million (Table 7). These appropriations are exclusive of those earmarked for teaching hospitals (Table 2).

The programs considered to be graduate training primarily were as follows: (1) Those identified by line-item; (2) Intern-residency programs; (3) Schools of public health; (4) Advanced training supported by public health service agencies; and (5) Identified medical or health-related institutes or centers that are under the administration of medical schools or health science centers.

Capital Outlay and Improvements

Thirty-one State budgets listed capital outlay appropriations in the amount of $219.2 million in FY 1971-72 (Table 8). Over half of this amount was provided by four States which have education expansion programs under development: Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

Capital outlay appropriations did not offer a means to validate the amounts in cases where the Executive budgets were the

only documents available. This often represented an agency request without the concurrence of the State legislative body. All operating appropriations for an institution or program were reported in the succeeding annual appropriation, thereby providing a means to determine the actual amounts for the previous year.

Another major complexity in capital budgeting is the use of State boards, commissions, or building authorities which have responsibility for all construction in certain institutions of higher education. In such cases, these appropriations are not necessarily identified specifically with the health professions education component.

Six States authorized bond issues to support construction of education facilities for health professions, for a total amount of $232.2 million (Table 9). All of the States with authorized or pending bond issues have developing health science centers or major expansion of existing facilities. The proposed or authorized bond issues are not included in either the individual State profiles or the national total (Table 1 or Table 13). Bond authorizations are merely sanctions of the legislature for the respective boards of regents to proceed with issurance. Desirable interest rates and availability of Federal, local, and private matching funds were prime factors in determining whether the bonds were issued and construction initiated in the year of legislative authorization.

Trend Data

More than 15 years ago, Dr. M.M. Chambers initiated a series of comprehensive annual compilations of State appropriations supporting all higher education. 9/ This series has become nationally recognized as the most comprehensive data on State support to institutions of higher education, and likewise offers one of the best available sources of information on trends in State support to health professions education, as well as other categories of higher education.

The appropriation data compiled and reported by Dr. Chambers each year since 1960 show State support to all State universities, State colleges, community and junior colleges, and related higher education programs. Within the appropriations data of many States, medical and health education program reporting has been reasonably complete and comparable from year to year.

For purposes of this report, Dr. Chambers and his associate, Mrs. Schuetz, compiled data on 19 States for which information was available over a period of 10 years or more. The data show that these States have varied levels of

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9/ Dr. Merritt M. Chambers is Visiting Professor and Consultant in Higher Education in the Department of Educational Administration, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois.

complexity in their organization for support to health professions education, and that several States support various innovations in the production of health manpower, for all disciplines and at all levels.

Higher education appropriations, in general, and health professional education appropriations in particular, are compared for FY 1961-62 and FY 1966-67 in the 19 States (Table 10). The comparison indicates that appropriations for health professional education in FY 1961-62 was 13.49 percent, and in FY 1966-67 was 10.71 percent, of all higher education appropriations. Table 10 also shows a 67.3 percent increase in health professions education appropriations during the five-year period, FY 1961-67, and a 110.8 percent increase for all higher education funds during the same period. Table 10-A compares appropriations in FY 1961-62 and FY 1971-72, and shows that higher education appropriations in the 19 States had a 10-year increase of 401.0 percent, and health professions education appropriations a 283.1 percent increase for the same period.

Also cited from Dr. Chambers' compilation of State appropriations are support levels for teaching hospitals in eight States that had particularly consistent reporting (Table 11). Support levels for these eight States represent an 11-year period of FY 1961-62 through FY 1972-73 and annual increases from 1966-67 through FY 1972-73. The increase in financial support for teaching hospitals in these eight States during the 11-year period was 184.2 percent.

Dr. Chambers has stated that health professions education appropriation totals tend to be under-reported or unreported, i.e., not identified due to variations from State to State in appropriation and reporting procedures and in methods of allocation within State university systems. In his opinion, however, the growth of State financial support for health professions education in recent years actually is somewhat less than growth in support to all higher education. 10/

It is of interest to note the 5-year trends in expenditures for teaching

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10/ Source: Merritt M. Chambers and Joan Marie Schuetz, Notes on State Appropriations for Annual Operating Expenses of Medical and Health Education Facilities Over the Ten-Year Period 1961 Through 1971. (Normal, Illinois: Unpublished, August 1972), 75 pp.

hospitals as shown in the budget bill for the State of California in FY 1972-73 (Table 12). It was reported that total operating budgets for three major teaching hospitals increased annually over the previous five years; the hospital subsidy amounts also increased annually, but the percent of subsidy to the total operating budget generally showed annual decreases. The reason cited for this was better utilization of third-party payments for patient services.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 1

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION
By State: FY 1971-72

(Dollars in thousands)

States	State Appropriation	Per Capita Appropriation	Rank
TOTAL *	$1,245,333	$6.11	—
Alabama	$ 18,975	$5.57	25
Alaska	249	.92	42
Arizona	15,372	8.81	6
Arkansas	7,760	4.05	33
California	79,046	4.04	34
Colorado	21,857	10.13	3
Connecticut	18,341	6.08	24
Delaware	1,532	2.83	39
Florida	30,375	4.55	31
Georgia	32,079	7.13	15
Hawaii	5,756	8.05	10
Idaho	340	.48	47
Illinois	109,224	9.88	5
Indiana	26,513	5.11	27
Iowa	28,229	10.00	4
Kansas	15,644	7.06	16
Kentucky	19,771	6.24	21
Louisiana	22,343	6.21	22
Maine	549	.60	44
Maryland	29,602	7.69	12
Massachusetts	2,717	.49	46
Michigan	43,662	4.93	29
Minnesota	23,335	6.14	23
Mississippi	11,203	5.10	28
Missouri	38,734	8.35	9
Montana	$ 289	$ .42	48
Nebraska	20,536	13.84	1
Nevada	264	.55	45
New Hampshire	95	.13	50
New Jersey	48,533	6.83	19
New Mexico	3,353	3.36	37
New York	159,357	8.77	7
North Carolina	32,674	6.59	20
North Dakota	701	1.16	41
Ohio	73,850	6.95	18
Oklahoma	12,151	4.82	30
Oregon	17,774	8.51	8
Pennsylvania	51,247	4.35	32
Rhode Island	203	.22	49
South Carolina	18,502	7.36	14
South Dakota	1,597	2.42	40
Tennessee	15,656	4.02	35
Texas	77,643	7.04	17
Utah	3,395	3.22	38
Vermont	3,438	7.73	11
Virginia	34,159	7.66	13
Washington	18,360	5.50	26
West Virginia	18,160	10.41	2
Wisconsin	17,234	3.90	36
Wyoming	261	.79	43
Puerto Rico	12,693	4.68	

* Includes the United States and Puerto Rico.

Table 2

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS For Health Professions Education In Teaching Hospitals, By State: FY 1971-72

(Dollars in thousands)

TOTAL	$248,731
Alabama	$ 1,653
Arizona	6,086
Arkansas	4,122
California	19,194
Colorado	9,151
Connecticut	1,900
Florida	4,329
Georgia	9,595
Hawaii	1,531
Illinois	10,625
Iowa	13,068
Kentucky	4,298
Louisiana	4,375
Maryland	10,052
Michigan	7,597
Minnesota	5,925
Mississippi	4,421
Missouri	10,800
Nebraska	9,188
New Jersey	17,286
New Mexico	1,119
North Carolina	11,258
Ohio	14,400
Oregon	8,100
South Carolina	3,906
Texas	22,734
Utah	200
Virginia	14,910
Washington	5,688
West Virginia	5,655
Wisconsin	4,565

Table 3

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS In Support of Health Professions Education, By State: FY 1971-72 *

(Dollars in thousands)

TOTAL	$64,723
Alabama	$ 155
Alaska	175
Florida	2,795
Illinois **	27,919
Michigan	100
Minnesota	160
New York	11,211
North Carolina	618
Ohio	2,680
Pennsylvania	14,710
Texas	4,200

* The California Legislature appropriated $660,000 for FY 1972-73 to contract with private medical schools to increase the number of physicians graduating from the schools. The State of Tennessee was authorized in FY 1972-73 to contract with Meharry Medical College and Vanderbilt University to accept ten more students each year from Tennessee, up to a maximum of 40 at each institution. The two schools will be paid the established level of appropriation at the University of Tennessee, $4,940.

** Includes $11,632,000 one-time capital grants.

Table 4

STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS To Increase Enrollment in Health Professions, By State: FY 1971-72 *

(Dollars in thousands)

TOTAL	$16,429
Illinois	$ 6,693
Michigan	3,000
New York	6,736

* California will initiate a program with private institutions in FY 1972-73 to increase the enrollment above the level of 1970-71 through the reimbursement of $12,000 per California resident student enrolled.

Table 5

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR LOANS, SCHOLARSHIPS And Fellowships Supporting Health Professions Education, By State: FY 1971-72

(Dollars in thousands)

TOTAL	$13,832
Alabama	$ 318
Arkansas	115
California	693
Colorado	369
Connecticut	225
Georgia	1,439
Illinois	3,913
Indiana	91
Iowa	150
Kansas	121
Kentucky	67
Louisiana	43
Maine	40
Maryland	60
Massachusetts	350
Minnesota	238
Mississippi	506
New Jersey	160
New York	2,924
North Carolina	400
North Dakota	44
Oklahoma	185
Rhode Island	70
South Caroline	136
Texas	150
Virginia	243
Wisconsin	782

Table 6

STATE APPROPRIATIONS SUPPORTING OUT-OF-STATE EDUCATION
And Interstate Coordination for Health Professions Education, By State: FY 1971-72

(Dollars in thousands)

TOTAL	$6,148
Alabama	$ 11
Alaska	74
Arizona	295
Arkansas	183
California	15
Colorado	50
Florida	866
Hawaii	141
Idaho	340
Kentucky	197
Louisiana	200
Maine	250
Maryland	106
Massachusetts	365
Minnesota	4
Mississippi	331
Montana	289
Nevada	264
New Hampshire	95
New Jersey	100
New Mexico	91
North Carolina	267
North Dakota	30
Oregon	170
Rhode Island	133
South Carolina	257
Tennessee	276
Texas	204
Utah	69
Vermont	49
Virginia	102
Washington	23
West Virginia	40
Wyoming	261

Table 7

STATE APPROPRIATIONS SUPPORTING GRADUATE TRAINING
Programs in Health Professions Education, By State: FY 1971-72 *

(Dollars in thousands)

TOTAL	$64,960
Alabama	$ 2,064
Arizona	592
California	8,494
Colorado	103
Delaware	1,500
Florida	213
Georgia	6,908
Illinois	9,699
Indiana	1,147
Iowa	737
Kansas	1,650
Maryland	1,699
Michigan	3,018
Minnesota	3,173
Missouri	2,729
New Jersey	3,923
New York	5,141
Oklahoma	449
Oregon	1,702
Pennsylvania	796
South Carolina	2,275
Tennessee	997
Texas	3,485
Utah	91
Virginia	598
Washington	916
Wisconsin	561

* Exclusive of Teaching Hospital Programs.

Table 8

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY Supporting Health Professions Education, By State: FY 1971-72

(Dollars in thousands)

TOTAL	$219,201
Alabama	$ 509
Arizona	1,027
Arkansas	515
California	7,309
Colorado	3,293
Connecticut	7,045
Florida	3,064
Hawaii	1,319
Illinois	42,621
Indiana	500
Iowa	3,299
Kansas	3,543
Louisiana	424
Maryland	1,753
Massachusetts	157
Michigan	5,950
Minnesota	941
Mississippi	950
Missouri	5,389
Nebraska	4,264
New Jersey	14,990
New York	58,140
North Carolina	1,759
Ohio	27,515
Pennsylvania	8,041
South Dakota	150
Tennessee	4,979
Texas	4,511
Virginia	3,547
Washington	471
West Virginia	1,226

Table 9

STATE BOND ISSUES PROPOSED OR AUTHORIZED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY Supporting Health Professions Education, By State: FY 1971-72

(Dollars in thousands) *

TOTAL	$232,254
Alabama	$ 37,750
California	17,211
Florida	20,000
Minnesota	36,293
New Jersey	50,000
Texas	71,000

* Figures are not included in the State summaries.

Table 10

COMPARISON OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION With Appropriations for All Higher Education, Selected States (19): FY 1961-62 and FY 1966-67

(Dollars in thousands)

States	Fiscal Year 1961-62			Fiscal Year 1966-67			5 Year Gain 1961-62 THRU 1966-67 (PERCENT)	
	All Higher Education	Medical and Health Education	Percent	All Higher Education	Medical and Health Education	Percent	All Higher Education	Medical and Health Education
Arkansas	$ 16,599	$ 3,124	18.82%	$ 28,722	$ 4,676	16.28%	73.0%	49.7%
Colorado	27,149	6,094	22.44	51,916	9,229	17.77	91.2	51.4
Florida	51,438	6,846	13.30	95,477	7,575	7.93	85.6	10.6
Georgia	29,046	4,911	16.90	59,193	7,414	12.52	103.8	51.0
Iowa	39,682	7,902	19.91	61,285	10,809	17.63	54.4	36.8
Kansas	30,172	3,834	12.70	54,781	5,803	10.59	81.6	51.4
Minnesota	43,908	5,335	12.19	72,463	7,207	9.94	65.0	35.1
Mississippi	18,347	3,027	16.49	36,720	4,864	13.24	100.1	60.7
New York	116,879	8,583	7.34	353,793	30,150	8.52	202.7	251.3
North Carolina	36,087	5,098	14.12	81,194	8,790	10.82	125.0	72.4
Ohio	52,014	3,054	5.87	93,269	5,715	6.12	79.3	87.1
Oklahoma	30,014	4,016	13.38	41,867	5,328	12.72	39.5	32.7
Oregon	34,796	6,947	19.96	55,614	8,913	16.02	59.8	28.3
Pennsylvania	46,431	3,480	7.49	137,509	5,786	4.20	196.2	66.3
South Carolina	14,449	2,552	17.66	27,464	5,613	20.43	90.1	119.9
Texas	84,873	15,752	18.55	164,548	23,400	14.22	93.9	48.6
Utah	15,580	801	5.14	24,891	2,288	9.19	59.8	185.6
Virginia	30,832	8,915	6.60	64,134	13,309	20.75	108.0	49.3
Wisconsin	40,895	2,164	5.29	95,160	4,517	4.74	132.7	108.7
Total	$759,191	$102,435	----	$1,600,000	$171,386	----	110.8%	67.3%
Weighted average percent			13.49%			10.71%		

NOTE: Appropriation figures for health professions education in selected States, compiled by M. M. Chambers, Illinois State University.

Table 10-A

COMPARISON OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION With Appropriations for All Higher Education, Selected States (19): FY 1966-67 and FY 1971-72

(Dollars in thousands)

States	Fiscal Year 1966-67			Fiscal Year 1971-72			5-Year Gain 1966-67 THRU 1971-72 (PERCENT)		10-Year Gain 1961-62 THRU 1971-72 (PERCENT)	
	All Higher Education	Medical and Health Education	Percent	All Higher Education	Medical and Health Education	Percent	All Higher Education	Medical and Health Education	All Higher Education	Medical and Health Education
Arkansas	$ 28,722	$ 4,676	16.28%	$ 52,177	$ 6,990	13.39%	81.6%	49.5%	214.3%	123.8%
Colorado	51,916	9,229	17.77	113,463	13,978	12.31	118.6	51.5	317.9	129.4
Florida	95,477	7,575	7.93	247,540	19,296	7.79	159.3	154.7	381.2	181.9
Georgia	59,193	7,414	12.52	162,953	19,336	11.86	175.3	160.8	461.0	293.7
Iowa	61,285	10,809	17.63	119,881	14,998	12.51	95.6	38.7	202.1	89.8
Kansas	54,781	5,803	10.59	84,313	10,515	12.47	53.9	81.2	179.4	174.3
Minnesota	72,463	7,207	9.94	164,566	11,055	6.71	127.1	53.3	274.8	107.2
Mississippi	36,720	4,864	13.24	84,112	9,628	11.44	129.0	97.9	358.5	218.0
New York	353,793	30,150	8.52	803,913	78,545	9.77	127.2	160.5	587.8	815.1
North Carolina	81,194	8,790	10.82	223,486	24,319	10.88	175.2	176.7	519.3	377.0
Ohio	93,269	5,715	6.12	293,677	21,580	7.34	214.9	277.6	464.6	606.6
Oklahoma	41,867	5,328	12.72	79,331	10,977	13.83	89.5	106.0	164.3	173.3
Oregon	55,614	8,913	16.02	103,000	16,770	16.28	85.2	88.2	196.0	141.4
Pennsylvania	137,509	5,786	4.20	347,483	22,073	6.35	152.7	281.5	648.4	534.3
South Carolina	27,464	5,613	20.43	74,987	16,428	21.90	173.0	192.7	418.9	543.7
Texas	164,548	23,400	14.22	418,369	72,368	17.29	154.3	209.3	392.9	359.4
Utah	24,891	2,288	9.19	50,422	2,882	17.49	102.6	26.0	223.6	259.8
Virginia	64,134	13,309	20.75	153,433	14,653	9.55	139.2	10.1	397.6	64.4
Wisconsin	95,160	4,517	4.74	226,403	5,998	2.64	137.9	32.8	453.6	177.2
Total	$1,600,000	$171,386	----	$3,803,509	$392,389	----	137.7%	129.0%	401.0%	283.1%
Weighted average percent			10.71%			10.31%				

NOTE: Appropriation figures for health professions education in selected States, compiled by M. M. Chambers, Illinois State University.

Table 11

STATE APPROPRIATIONS SUPPORTING HEALTH PROFESSIONS IN TEACHING HOSPITALS
Selected States (8): FY 1961-62, FY 1966-67 through FY 1972-73

(Dollars in thousands)

	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	11-Year Increase By State
Georgia	$ 3,500	$ 4,735	$ 5,282	$ 5,630	$ 6,254	$ 7,333	$ 7,449	$ 7,992	128.3%
Iowa	7,534	9,791	11,689	3,979	7,731	7,731	8,458	8,458	434.6
Mississippi	1,500	2,205	2,205	6,300	7,835	8,237	14,400	15,410	404.6
North Carolina	1,582	3,185	3,540	4,846	6,241	6,627	6,928	8,213	144.6
Ohio	3,054	5,565	6,000	9,243	10,859	11,914	14,026	16,052	216.1
Oregon	3,358	4,139	4,678	11,560	9,869	14,073	14,653	18,337	166.6
Texas	5,079	6,643	10,671	11,689	12,093	12,093	12,367	12,508	66.0
Virginia	6,879	8,767	9,051	2,505	2,505	4,231	4,421	5,355	257.0
TOTAL	$32,486	$45,030	$53,116	$55,774	$63,387	$72,239	$82,702	$92,325	184.2%
5-Year Increase (8 States)		38.6%							
Annual Appropriation Increases			18.0%	5.0%	13.7%	14.0%	14.5%	11.6%	

NOTE: Appropriation figures for health professions education in selected States compiled by M. M. Chambers, Illinois State University.

Table 12

HUMAN MEDICINE TEACHING HOSPITALS (SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, AND SAN DIEGO)
Five-Year Trend in Subsidy Usage

(Dollars in thousands)

	Total operating budget	Subsidy	Percent of subsidy to total budget	Departmental patient days per clinical student
1968-69	$54,403	$ 8,628	15.9%	344
1969-70	68,553	11,098	16.2	288
1970-71	84,018	11,755	14.0	268
1971-72 (estimated)	93,759	12,502	13.3	238
1972-73 (proposed)	101,620	12,502	12.3	209

SOURCE: Analysis of the Budget Bill of the State of California for FY 1972-73.

Table 13

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION, BY STATE AND DISCIPLINE: FY 1971-72

(Dollars in thousands)

	TOTAL	MEDICINE	OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE	DENTISTRY	OPTOMETRY	PHARMACY	PODIATRIC MEDICINE	VETERINARY MEDICINE	NURSING	ALLIED HEALTH	PUBLIC HEALTH	TEACHING HOSPITALS	HEALTH PROF. UNALLOCATED
TOTALS	1,245,333	305,181	7,413	62,212	2,930	11,823	120	41,415	42,329	8,884	5,765	248,731	508,530
Alabama	18,975	585	----	2,525	308	285	----	1,453	1,591	50	----	1,653	10,525
Alaska	249	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	175	----	----	----	74
Arizona	15,372	6,128	----	----	----	565	----	----	1,452	33	70	6,086	1,038
Arkansas	7,760	2,572	----	178	----	363	----	49	216	65	----	4,122	195
California	79,046	9,444	----	1,070	----	----	----	589	743	778	224	19,194	47,004
Colorado	21,857	4,802	----	624	----	----	----	4,706	1,141	----	----	9,151	1,433
Connecticut	18,341	2,338	----	1,692	----	----	----	----	201	----	----	2,900	11,210
Delaware	1,532	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	32	----	----	1,500
Florida	30,375	39	----	482	----	----	----	----	345	----	----	4,329	25,180
Georgia	32,079	9,614	----	1,625	----	750	----	1,500	465	457	----	9,595	8,073
Hawaii	5,756	2,326	----	----	----	----	----	----	513	----	529	1,531	857
Idaho	340	50	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	290
Illinois	109,224	34,361	2,135	9,568	----	1,215	----	1,618	1,965	1,609	310	10,625	45,818

Table 13 (continued)

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION, BY STATE AND DISCIPLINE: FY 1971-72

(Dollars in thousands)

	TOTAL	MEDICINE	OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE	DENTISTRY	OPTOMETRY	PHARMACY	PODIATRIC MEDICINE	VETERINARY MEDICINE	NURSING	ALLIED HEALTH	PUBLIC HEALTH	TEACHING HOSPITALS	HEALTH PROF. UNALLOCATED
Indiana	26,513	12,684	----	2,756	20	1,296	----	1,843	1,630	303	----	----	5,981
Iowa	28,229	5,285	----	2,079	----	592	----	4,989	743	----	----	13,068	1,473
Kansas	15,644	11,586	----	----	----	----	----	2,872	----	221	----	----	965
Kentucky	19,771	2,754	----	967	----	----	----	22	105	----	----	4,298	11,625
Louisiana	22,343	10,064	----	3,087	----	399	----	180	3,493	159	----	4,375	586
Maine	549	75	40	----	----	----	----	----	184	----	----	----	250
Maryland	29,602	4,690	----	2,838	----	741	----	----	1,224	125	----	10,052	9,932
Massachusetts	2,717	2,002	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	715
Michigan	43,662	18,764	2,369	4,174	----	338	----	2,293	1,309	15	1,611	7,597	5,192
Minnesota	23,335	8,048	----	2,415	----	659	----	2,168	630	163	603	5,925	2,724
Mississippi	11,203	3,371	----	----	----	480	----	----	2,600	----	----	4,421	331
Missouri	38,734	4,026	----	1,819	----	434	----	1,809	89	----	----	10,800	19,757
Montana	289	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	289
Nebraska	20,536	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,250	----	----	9,188	9,098
Nevada	264	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	264
New Hampshire	95	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	95
New Jersey	48,533	6,587	----	2,106	----	----	----	100	1,943	5	----	17,286	20,506
New Mexico	3,353	2,143	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,119	91
New York	159,357	7,679	64	96	472	----	----	5,131	4,055	----	----	----	141,860
North Carolina	32,674	5,518	----	----	----	----	----	----	75	336	----	11,258	15,487
North Dakota	701	627	----	----	----	----	----	30	44	----	----	----	----
Ohio	73,860	24,655	----	4,770	2,040	1,005	----	3,300	1,530	2,000	----	14,400	20,150
Oklahoma	12,151	10,297	125	335	----	----	----	945	75	----	----	----	374
Oregon	17,774	5,893	----	1,873	----	----	----	----	36	----	----	8,100	1,872
Pennsylvania	51,247	10,956	2,530	----	90	----	120	1,664	146	808	----	----	34,933
Rhode Island	203	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	70	----	----	----	133
South Carolina	18,502	5,366	----	1,949	----	322	----	----	571	430	----	3,906	5,958
South Dakota	1,597	861	----	----	----	133	----	72	381	----	----	----	150
Tennessee	15,656	4,866	----	991	----	606	----	11	3,986	----	----	----	5,196
Texas	77,643	33,545	150	8,229	----	11	----	2,750	1,810	375	2,131	22,734	5,908
Utah	3,395	2,473	----	----	----	----	----	----	140	513	----	200	69
Vermont	3,438	2,589	----	----	----	----	----	----	336	240	----	----	273
Virginia	34,159	8,877	----	1,380	----	----	----	----	616	----	----	14,910	8,376
Washington	18,360	6,853	----	1,717	----	631	----	1,281	1,210	----	287	5,688	693
West Virginia	18,160	2,797	----	867	----	23	----	40	388	67	----	5,655	8,323
Wisconsin	17,234	6,991	----	----	----	975	----	----	1,853	100	----	4,565	2,750
Wyoming	261	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	261
Puerto Rico	12,693	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12,693

SOURCES: State executive and legislative budgets and reports, appropriation reports, university financial reports, higher education reports, plus various sources noted elsewhere in the publication.

STATE APPROPRIATION PROFILES

ALABAMA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Alabama--Birmingham	
University Hospital and Clinics, Birmingham (Teaching)	1,653
Professorships*	2,042
School of Medicine.	4,624
Clinical Medicine	225
School of Dentistry	2,442
School of Nursing	363
School of Optometry	308
School of Community and Allied Health Resources	50
Emotionally Disturbed Child Center	200
University of Alabama Medical Scholarships	135
Dental Scholarships	83
Nursing Scholarships	13
Student Nurse Loan Fund	12
Fellowships	75
Staff Training.	39
University of Alabama, Huntsville	
School of Medicine (two year)	225
Collegiate School of Nursing	250
Mental Health Fund Transfer to Medical College for Psychiatric Training	1,750
University of South Alabama, Medical School, Nursing School, and Teaching Hospital	1,070
Auburn University**	
School of Veterinary Medicine	1,453
School of Pharmacy.	285
Montevallo University, Speech and Hearing Clinic	50
St. Margaret's Hospital School of Nursing.	200
Florence State University, School of Nursing	250
Jacksonville State University, School of Nursing	250
Troy State University, School of Nursing	200
Sylacauga Nurses Training School	40

ALABAMA (continued)

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Tuskeegee Institute (Veterinary Medicine and Nursing)	$ 155
"Upgrade" Study on Nursing***	13
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)--Nursing and Veterinary Medicine	11
Capital Outlays--Medical Center Bond Obligation	509
TOTAL	$18,975

---The University of Alabama Medical Center (Main Campus) requested $4,021,300 and the University of South Alabama $3,480,000 for capital construction. Neither request was honored by the legislature. The legislature approved a bond issue of $53 million which included $37,750,000 outlays for broadening the State's medical education programs. This includes an expansion of the University of Alabama Medical School in Birmingham with an earmarked amount for $11.5 million. The Medical School of the University of South Alabama had an earmarked amount of $10 million. The remaining amount will be distributed as follows:

1) Undergraduate medical program at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, $4 million.
2) Undergraduate medical program at the University of Alabama at Huntsville, $4 million.
3) School of Environmental Studies at Huntsville, $4 million.
4) School of Pharmacy at Auburn, $4 million.

---University of Alabama, Huntsville, supports an Environmental Sciences Center 1971-72 appropriations, $200,000.

*Earmarked for the Birmingham Medical Campus and $742,750 for the University Hospital.
**Based on total appropriations for Auburn University in FY 1971-72 and the distribution of funds for FY 1970-71.
***Project under the direction of the Board of Nursing Examiners.

SOURCES:
State of Alabama Budget(s) for the Fiscal Year(s) ending September 30, 1972, and September 30, 1973.

ALASKA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Out-of-State Education Compact -- WICHE (Training of Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians.)	$74
Alaska Methodist University Nursing Program	175
TOTAL	$249

SOURCE:

State of Alaska, Budget Document Supplement(s), Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

ARIZONA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Arizona		
School of Medicine*		$5,655
School of Nursing		973
School of Pharmacy		565
University Hospital (Teaching)		5,444
Arizona State University, School of Nursing		453
Department of Public Health, Public Health Residencies		70
Department of Mental Retardation		
Student Traineeships		9
Professional Education Development Act		34
State Hospitals, Nursing Education and Residency Training		700
Psychiatric Residency Training		88
Emergency Medical Technician Training		33
Nursing Education**		26
Out-of-State Education Compact--WICHE (Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, Optometry, and Allied Health)		295
Capital Outlays		
Medical School	$ 385	
University Hospital (Teaching)	642	
	$1,027	1,027
TOTAL		$15,372

*Appropriations specified funds to approximate $25,000 per student in the School of Medicine.
**To support faculty improvement and accreditation programs. The program, administered by the State Board of Nursing, is to also explore methods by which "career ladder" concepts can be implemented in nursing education.

SOURCES:
Arizona State Budget(s), Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Annual Report, 1971.

ARKANSAS

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Arkansas Medical Center*		
University Hospital, Administration, and Plant Operation (Teaching)	$3,872	
School of Medicine	2,387	
School of Pharmacy	363	
School of Nursing	216	
School of Dental Hygiene	57	
	$6,895	$6,895
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)		
Dental	$ 178	
Veterinary Medicine	49	
Mental Health	8	
	$ 235	235
Dental and Veterinary Medicine--Student Aid (Non-SREB)		95
Medical Student Loans		20
Capital Outlays		
Hospital Renovation	$ 250	
Surgical Facilities	165	
Building Bond Committment	100	
	$ 515	515
TOTAL		$7,760

*Actual FY 1971-72 appropriations for the Medical Center. Distributions of funds to individual programs based on University of Arkansas Financial Report for Fiscal Year 1971.

SOURCES:

State of Arkansas Budget Manual, Fiscal Biennium 1971-73.
Arkansas Regular Session, Act #585, Laws 1971, House Bill #832 (Appropriation Bill).
University of Arkansas Financial Report for Fiscal Year 1971.

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CALIFORNIA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of California*		
Health Science Centers - including Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco.		$41,544
Teaching Hospitals		
University Hospitals		
Los Angeles	$ 5,229	
San Diego	2,321	
San Francisco.	4,953	
County Medical Centers		
Davis	300	
Irvine	300	
Veterinary Medicine (Davis).	589	
TOTAL	$13,692	
		13,692
Medical Education Subsidy Funds		
Medical Education, County Hospitals**.	$4,022	
Dental Clinic Subsidy, San Francisco and Los Angeles***	688	
Medical Support Labs	114	
Vivaria	263	
Experimental Animal Resources.	31	
TOTAL	$5,118	
		5,118
California State College System		
Education in the Health Sciences+.		6,103
Nursing Loans		385
Nursing Scholarships		308

CALIFORNIA (continued)

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
California Community College System		
Psychiatric Technician Training++		$ 100
Department of Mental Hygiene		
Medical Residency Training		2,533
Psychiatric Technician Training.		678
Mental Retardation - Training and Development Program.		977
Department of Public Health - Staff Training.		224
Out-of-State Education Compact--WICHE+++.		15
Capital Outlays		
Health Science Centers		
Irvine		
Medical Science Unit No. 1	$ 966	
Medical Science Unit No. 2	460	
Los Angeles		
Plant Improvement	80	
San Diego		
Hospital Alterations	133	
Hospital Improvement	841	
Utility Services	599	
Parking and Storage.	885	
San Francisco		
Parking Facility	500	
Nursing Building Alterations	50	
Dentistry Building Addition	372	
Clinic & Medical Science Center Alteration	103	
Hospital Addition.	506	
Diagnostic Radiology Equipment	230	
Dental Equipment	10	
Davis		
Medical Facilities	980	
Medical Facilities	320	
Equipment.	274	
	$7,309	
		7,309
TOTAL		$70,046

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---The State of California has authorized a Commission to contract with private medical schools and universities in California to train State residents working toward a degree in medicine. The proposed institutions will receive payments of $12,000 per student for the level of enrollment above that of 1970-71. New private medical schools started after January 1, 1971 will be eligible for the entire enrollment. The appropriation for FY 1972-73 is $660,000. The proposed first year contracts are as follows:

Institution	Increased Enrollment	Amount
Loma Linda	32	$384,000
Stanford	13	156,000
Univ. of Southern California	10	120,000
TOTAL	55	$660,000

---The Neuropsychiatric Institutes will be transferred from the Department of Mental Hygiene to the University of California in FY 1972-73. In addition to the Institutes' functions of patient treatment and care, they provide training in psychiatry, psychology, social work, mental health, nursing and related nurse training, and various levels of graduate medical training. The FY 1972-73 budget is $12,305,664.

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*The California State Budget and the Budget Analysis gave no fiscal breakdown for the Health Science Centers and the respective schools of instruction within the Centers.

**This was a new item in the FY 1971-72 Budget. The appropriation was considered necessary to help defray rising costs at county hospitals resulting from affiliation with the University Medical Schools (Davis and Irvine.) The deficit was previously paid from local tax sources.

***The Joint Legislative Budget Committee requested a special report regarding the use of the subsidy funds. In question is the comparative cost per student between the two schools (SAN FRANCISCO $627 subsidy dollars per student and LOS ANGELES $1,170 per student).

+Based on the enrollment of the health professions in California State College in the fall of 1970. The State of California has an established FTE student cost for academic programs resulting from a study at San Fernando Valley State College in 1968-69. Those enrolled with a major in the health sciences had a unit cost of $1,522 per student-year. In the academic year of 1970-71 there were 4,010 students enrolled in State Colleges in the health professions. (4,010 x $1,522 = $6,103,220.)

++An experimental training program in the Community Colleges. After FY 1971-72, it was integrated into their general academic programs and there is no longer a line-item budget. The Department of Mental Hygiene supports extensive training for the job series.

+++These funds are for administration purposes only. California does not send students out of the State for training through compact arrangements. It trains out-of-State students through compacts (WICHE) in an amount exceeding $400,000 per year (1971-72).

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SOURCES:

The Governor's Budget(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Analysis of the Budget Bill(s) of the State of California for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Annual Report, 1971.

COLORADO

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Colorado -- Medical Center		
School of Medicine		$4,802
School of Nursing		1,141
School of Dentistry		445
Colorado General Hospital (Teaching)		7,149
Colorado Psychiatric Hospital (Teaching)		2,002
Colorado Diagnostic Center		103
Dental Scholarships		129
Student Scholarship and Aid - Health Professions*		240
Colorado State University, College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences**		2,503
Out-of-State Education Compact - Dental (WICHE)		50
Capital Outlays		
University of Colorado Medical Center Library Addition	$ 115	
University of Colorado Plant and Utility Expansion	975	
Colorado State University		
Classroom Renovation	701	
Pathology Building	822	
Anatomy--Zoology Equipment	300	
Remodel Physiology Building	100	
Utility and Site Improvement, School of Veterinary Medicine	280	
	$3,293	
		3,293
TOTAL		$21,857

*Funds were earmarked in the Colorado University Budget by the State Legislature.
**Colorado State University's College of Veterinary Medicine was not reflected in the University budget by line-item. The noted figure is based on the actual appropriation to the School of Veterinary Medicine in FY 1969-70 and adjusted to reflect the increase in total appropriations to Colorado State University in FY 1971-72. The Legislature requested a separate breakdown of the Veterinary unit for review in the 1972-73 budget.

SOURCES:

State of Colorado FY 1971-72 and FY 1972-73 Annual Budget(s).
The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Annual Report, 1971.
Colorado State University, Financial Report, 1970.

CONNECTICUT

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Connecticut		
Basic Sciences and Administration		$5,141
School of Medicine		2,338
School of Dentistry		1,692
McCook Hospital Subsidy (Teaching)		1,900
Nursing Scholarships*		200
Health Professions Education Loans**		24
Nursing Student Loans in Community Colleges**		1
Capital Outlays***		
Land Acquisition	$1,500	
Health Center Equipment	3,700	
McCook Hospital Rennovations (Teaching)	1,000	
Site Improvement	250	
Plant Maintenance	450	
Warehouse	145	
	$7,045	7,045
		$18,341

---The State supported health occupations training in the secondary school system in the amount of $375,000.
---An unspecified amount was appropriated to plan and develop a School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Connecticut.

*Administered through the Department of Public Health.
**State Funds to match Federal Loan Programs.
***An additional request was made for $9,704,000 to further renovate McCook Hospital and build Schools of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions.

SOURCES:

State of Connecticut, Budget Report(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

DELAWARE

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Delaware Delaware Institute of Medical Education and Research.	$1,500
Delaware Technical and Vocational College Dental Technician Training.	32
TOTAL	$1,532

SOURCES:

Budget and Financial Report(s) of the State of Delaware for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

FLORIDA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Florida		
J. Hillis Miller Health Center*		$11,020
University Hospital (Teaching)		4,329
University of Southern Florida Medical Center (Including a School of Nursing)**		2,747
Private Institution Support--University of Miami Medical School		2,795
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)		
Medicine	$ 39	
Dentistry	482	
Veterinary	345	
	$866	866
Division of Community Colleges -- Health Related Occupations		4,505
Florida State University -- Health Professions Education		267
Florida A & M University -- Health Professions Education		511
Florida Technical University -- Health Professions Education		58
Division of Mental Health		
Mental Health Manpower***		159
Model Mental Health Training and Research Program		54
Capital Outlays+		
University of Florida Health Center	$ 595	
University of Southern Florida Medical Center	2,469	
	$3,064	3,064
TOTAL		$30,375

---Division of Elementary and Secondary Education expended $2,427,215 in Health Related Occupations (K-12). Not reflected in above summary of State appropriations.

---The State has a modified PPB System providing academic breakdowns of health professions education.

---The State Legislature appropriated $352,880 in the FY 1972-73 budget for planning a new School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

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*Appropriations are broken down by academic functions instead of health disciplines. The Health Center has a College of Medicine, College of Dentistry, College of Pharmacy, College of Nursing, and College of Health Related Professions.

**School in development; no breakdown in budget to reflect teaching hospital.

***Stipends for graduate training in clinical psychology, social work, and psychiatric nursing.

+ The Florida State Legislature authorized a $20,000,000 bond issue to (1) expand School of Medicine to 100 admissions and open the School of Dentistry at the University of Florida ($13.7 million) and (2) $6 million to the University of Southern Florida based on a thorough study of their program and its cost.

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SOURCES:

State of Florida budget(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Higher Education in the States, Vol. 2, No. 8, October 1971.

GEORGIA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
Medical College of Georgia		
School of Medicine*	$9,340	
School of Dentistry*	1,625	
School of Nursing*	465	
School of Allied Health Sciences*	457	
	$11,887	$11,887
Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital (Teaching)**		9,595
University of Georgia		
School of Pharmacy***		750
School of Veterinary Medicine***		1,500
Georgia Mental Health Institute+		6,908
Medical Education Board++		274
State Scholarship Commission (Nurses, Dental, and Allied Health Sciences)		1,165
TOTAL		$32,079

*Appropriations made in lump-sum to the Medical College of Georgia. Distribution to the various schools is based on the FY 1970-71 allocations.

**Appropriations to Talmadge Memorial Hospital represent the FY 1971-72 amount of $7,697,553 and a supplemental appropriation of $1,897,697 to cover increased cost.

***Actual apropriations to the University of Georgia Schools of Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine in FY 1970-71 and adjusted for the FY 1971-72.

+ Georgia Mental Health Institute provides education and training programs in psychiatry, psychology, and social work for residents and nurses. It serves the entire State in this specialty training area.

++ Program developed to promote physician training for eventual practice in sparsely populated areas. Appropriations were increased in FY 1971-72 to reflect the increase in scholarship rate from $2,000 per year to $2,500 per year.

SOURCES:

State of Georgia Budget(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.
State of Georgia Amended Budget for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1972.
Annual Fiscal Report, University System of Georgia, 1971.

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HAWAII

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Hawaii		
School of Medicine		$1,423
School of Nursing*		513
School of Public Health*		529
School of Medicine Expansion**		300
Leahi Hospital (Teaching)		1,531
Out-of-State Education Compact (WICHE) (Medical, Dental, Veterinary Medicine, and Allied Health Training)		141
Capital Outlays		
BioMedical Science Building	$ 603	
Leahi Hospital--Animal House Extension and Related Equipment (Teaching)	392	
Land Acquisition and Plant Improvement	324	
	$1,319	1,319
TOTAL		$5,756

*Fiscal data supplied by the State of Hawaii, Governor's Budget Office.

**Special appropriation to initiate the research and development phase for expanding the medical school to a four-year degree-granting program.

SOURCES:

Executive Budget for the Biennium 1971-72, Parts I and II (Capital).
The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Annual Report, 1971.

IDAHO

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Office of Higher Education Medical Educator to Coordinate Idaho Participation in Washington, Alaska, Montana Medical Education Plan (WAMI)	$50
Out-of-State Education Compact -- WICHE (Medical, Dental, and Related Health Education)	290
TOTAL	$340

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SOURCES:

State Idaho Executive Budget(s) Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

ILLINOIS

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Illinois -- All Health Professions	
General Administration, Operations, and Maintenance (Includes Student Services)	$10,999
Basic Medical Sciences -- Main Medical Center	5,942
Basic Medical Sciences -- Urbana	253
Abraham Lincoln School of Medicine	5,542
Peoria School of Medicine	585
Rockford School of Medicine	489
Metropolitan Chicago School of Medicine	430
University Hospital (Teaching)	10,382
School of Dentistry	1,973
School of Nursing*	756
School of Pharmacy*	1,215
School of Associated Medical Sciences*	475
School of Veterinary Medicine*	1,465
School of Public Health	310
Extension & Public Service, Division of Crippled Children and Community Health	3,361
Student Aid	113
Southern Illinois University**	
Basic Medical Sciences -- Carbondale	507
Springfield Medical School	1,080
School of Dentistry -- Edwardsville	1,344
Non-Public Health Education***	
Chicago College of Osteopathy	499
Chicago Medical School	525
Loyola University (Stritch)	799
Northwestern University Medical School	565
Rush Medical College	732

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Chicago	$ 369
Loyola University School of Dentistry	559
Northwestern University School of Dentistry	192
Private Nursing Education Grants (26)	958
Private Allied Health Education Grants (29)	995
Internship--Residency Grants+	500
Scholarships -- Health Service Institutions	900
Scholarships -- Non-Public Health Education Institutions	2,900
Department of Mental Health -- Professional Training++	8,889
Capital Outlays:	
University of Illinois	
Medical Science Library -- Main Campus	$ 9,147
College of Medicine Renovation	402
Hospital Remodeling (Teaching)	243
Other Improvement	80
Urbana Medical Science Building	7,424
Urbana - Other Improvement	689
Dentistry, Main Campus, Phases I & II	1,004
Animal Clinic	153
Speech and Hearing Clinic	2,038
Southern Illinois University	
Springfield Instructional Facilities, Phases I & II	721
Dental Instruction Facilities	2,394
Non-Public Capital Appropriations	
Chicago College of Osteopathy	580
Loyola University -- Medical	1,195
Loyola University -- Dental	485
Northwestern University -- Medical	992
Northwestern University -- Dental	184
Rush Medical College	2,085
University of Chicago	783
Nursing Capital Grants (Institution not identified)	251
Allied Health Capital Grants (Institution not identified)	139

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Non-Public -- One-time Capital Grants***	
College of Osteopathy	$1,056
Loyola University -- Medical	2,375
Loyola University -- Dental	994
Northwestern University -- Medical	2,213
Northwestern University -- Dental	439
Rush Medical College	3,318
University of Chicago	1,237
	$42,621
	42,621
TOTAL	$109,224

*Actual allocations for the respective schools for FY 1970-71 adjusted for the percent of increase (10%) in appropriations to the University of Illinois for Fiscal Year 1971-72.

**Appropriations for the School of Nursing at Edwardsville, Illinois, not identified.

***Operating and stabilization grants to non-public institutions were based on an Illinois resident enrollment increase in medical and dental training institutions by September 1972. In addition, one-time capital grants were awarded to the non-public institutions based on net increased enrollment of Illinois residents by September 1975. The authorization for these grants was reduced from $19.1 million in FY 1971-72 to $15.4 million in FY 1972-73.

+As of February 1972 these grants were not allocated.

++Line item to support training of Department staff through internal programs and training purchased from non-Department educational institutions. In addition, appropriations support the development of training methods, curricula and standards for a new mental health generalist series.

SOURCES:

Appropriations State of Illinois, Fiscal Year 1972.

The Illinois State Budget(s), Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

State of Illinois, Board of Higher Education, Executive Director's Report #106, The Status of Health Education Program Expansion in Illinois.

INDIANA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Indiana*	
Medical Center (Basic Sciences)	$4,839
School of Medicine	7,026
School of Dentistry	2,721
School of Nursing	1,045
School of Allied Health	303
Regional Campuses:	
Ft. Wayne Dental Program	35
Indianapolis Nursing Program.	128
Kokomo Nursing Program.	40
Northwest Nursing Program	70
Southwestern Nursing Program.	52
University of Indiana, Special Appropriations**	
Governor's Medical Education Plan	3,500
Medical Education Planning.	1,283
Medical Education, Intern-Residency Program	875
Clinical Training	55
Optometry Education Fund	20
Mental Retardation Center	370
Purdue University	
School of Veterinary Medicine***.	1,499
Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories	273
Veterinary Medicine -- Student Aid***	71
School of Pharmacy***	1,296
Indiana State University, School of Nursing+	295
Department of Mental Health -- Professional Training	217
Capital Outlays -- Medical Center.	500
TOTAL	$26,513

---The Larne Carter Hospital is an affiliate of the University Hospital system with a budget of $3,939,657. AMA approved residencies in the hospital were limited.

*The University of Indiana Medical Center was not budgeted by line-item. Figures based on FY 1969-70 allocations to the Medical Center by the University and adjusted to the University of Indiana's appropriations increase from FY 1969-70 to FY 1971-72.

**Appropriations were specifically earmarked by the State Legislature to augment the development of the health professions in Indiana.

***The respective Schools of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy were not budgeted by line-item. Figures are based on FY 1969-70 allocations to the respective schools and adjusted to the Purdue University appropriation increase from FY 1969-70 to FY 1971-72.

+ School of Nursing not budgeted by line-item. Figures based on FY 1970-71 allocations to the School of Nursing by Indiana State University and adjusted to University appropriation increase from FY 1970-71 to FY 1971-72.

SOURCES:

State of Indiana 1971-73 Biennial Budget.

Indiana University Financial Report, 1970.

Purdue University Financial Report, 1970.

Indiana State University Financial Report 1971.

IOWA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Iowa		
Department of Health Affairs		$ 60
College of Medicine		4,926
College of Dentistry		1,479
College of Nursing		743
College of Pharmacy		592
University Hospital (Teaching)		9,287
Psychopathic Hospital (Teaching)		2,286
Hospital School for Handicapped Children (Teaching)		1,495
Institute of Child Behavior and Development		458
Institute of Gerontology		70
Bacteriological Laboratory		816
Iowa Medical Library		69
Medical Tuition Loan Program		150
General Practitioner Grants		150
Iowa State University*		
School of Veterinary Medicine		1,900
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory		390
Department of Mental Health -- Psychiatry Residency Training		59
Capital Outlays		
University of Iowa -- Remodel Dentistry Building	$ 600	
Iowa State University -- Veterinary Medicine Complex, Phases I, II, and Equipment	1,526	
Iowa State University -- Veterinary Medicine Complex, Utility Extension	1,173	
	$3,299	3,299
TOTAL		$28,229

---A State Sanatorium under the direction of the University of Iowa with an appropriation of $1,756,000 was deleted. Evidence of the teaching aspect of the institution not identified. In addition, a Veterinary Institute of Research was deleted with an appropriation of $588,907.

---The University of Iowa Financial Report listed the Health Profession enrollment for academic year 1971 as follows:

College of Medicine	910
College of Dentistry	249
College of Nursing	501
College of Pharmacy	310
TOTAL	1,970

*Based on total appropriation to Iowa State University in FY 1971-72. Distribution of funds to School of Veterinary Medicine based on FY 1970-71 allocation.

SOURCES:

State of Iowa Budget Report, 1971-73.

Iowa State University Financial Report, 1971.

KANSAS

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Kansas		
Medical Center*		$ 8,729
Graduate Training Stipends		806
New Medical School Curriculum and Improvement of Medical Training		980
Scholarships (Health Professions)		121
Kansas State University, College of Veterinary Medicine		400
Wichita State University, College of Allied Health Professions**		221
Department of Mental Health -- Professional Training***		844
Capital Outlays		
Medical Center -- Plant Improvement	$1,071	
Kansas State University -- Veterinary College Site Preparation, Construction, and Equipment	2,472	
	$3,543	3,543
TOTAL		$15,644

---The FY 1972-73 Budget Recommendations include $2,164,498 of general funds for medical school program improvements. The program is to develop internship programs in Kansas hospitals (Statewide); establish a department of family medicine at the medical center; and initiate a new curriculum offering students an opportunity to receive their medical degrees in three years. The FY 1972-73 Budget also provides for the establishment of a new major clinical branch at Wichita. This will be a component of the University of Kansas in Kansas City.

*Appropriations exclude organized research. In addition, the University Hospital had no State General Funds appropriated for operation and maintenance. The Hospital Revenue Fund has a budget of $14,778,788. These funds are derived from numerous sources including patient services, professional fees collected, endowments, gifts, and other hospital community services. No line-item budget identified for the School of Pharmacy in Lawrence.

**To increase enrollment and support doctoral fellowships.

***Training program conducted in collaboration with the University of Kansas Medical Center.

SOURCES:

Governor's Budget Report(s), State of Kansas, Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

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KENTUCKY

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Kentucky (Includes Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy, and Allied Health)*	$11,450
University Hospital	4,298
University of Louisville**	
School of Medicine	2,704
School of Dentistry	950
Western Kentucky University Department of Nursing***	105
Rural Medical Scholarships	50
Rural Dental Scholarships	17
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)	175
Veterinary Medicine Training, Ohio State University	22
TOTAL	$19,771

*State legislature appropriates for the Medical Center and University Hospital without a breakdown for the various health professions schools.

**University of Louisville became a State affiliated institution in 1970. The State Legislature appropriates directly to the University, with priority given to the health sciences department having a total budget of $3,654,000. The distribution of funds to the Schools of Medicine and Dentistry based on FY 1970-71 allocations, and adjusted for FY 1971-72 increase to the University. Total appropriation to the University was $7,600,000.

***Based on Audit Report for Fiscal Year 1970-71 and adjusted to the Fiscal Year 1971-72 appropriation.

SOURCES:

The Kentucky Budget(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1970-72 and 1972-74.

Western Kentucky University Audit Report, 1971.

LOUISIANA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
Louisiana State University		
School of Medicine, New Orleans		$7,046
School of Medicine, Shreveport		2,872
School of Dentistry, New Orleans		3,078
School of Nursing, New Orleans		253
Veterinary Medicine Program, Baton Rouge		135
Nursing Program, Alexandria Campus		97
School of Allied Health		132
Student Aid		43
Health Education Authority of Louisiana (HEAL)*		119
Medical School Hospital Programs (Teaching)**		4,375
Hospital Schools of Nursing		2,573
University of Southwestern Louisiana, School of Nursing***		201
University of Southeastern Louisiana, Division of Nursing		73
University of Northwestern Louisiana, School of Nursing		200
University of Northeastern Louisiana		
School of Nursing		96
School of Pharmacy		399
Allied Health Sciences		27
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)		
Medicine	$146	
Dental	9	
Veterinary Medicine	45	
	$200	200
Capital Outlays -- New Orleans Medical Center		424
TOTAL		$22,343

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---The State Department of Hospitals has a Research and Training Fund supporting various levels of training for their system. The amount for FY 1971-72 was $1,770,884. The dedicated funds are derived from patient fees in the respective hospitals.

---The Shreveport Campus of Louisiana State University has a Dental Hygiene Program in the planning stages.

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*A body to coordinate the primary institutions of health education and health care in the Louisiana Medical Complex of New Orleans. Members consist of the Louisiana State University School of Medicine, Tulane School of Medicine, and the affiliated hospitals.

**Supports medical and related health professional training in five charity hospitals in the Louisiana Hospital System. These hospitals have a total appropriation of over $41 million with the noted amount charged to education.

***Actual appropriation for FY 1970-71, adjusted to reflect the appropriation increase to the University of Southwestern Louisiana in FY 1971-72.

SOURCES:

State of Louisiana Executive Budget(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

University of Southwestern Louisiana Financial Report, 1971.

Louisiana State University, Financial Report, 1971.

Chambers, M.M., Appropriations of Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1971-72.

MAINE

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Out-of-State Education Compact - NERHE* (Medical and Dental Education)	$250
Establishment of revolving loan fund for students applying to colleges of osteopathic medicine	40
School of Practical Nursing (Portland)	92
School of Practical Nursing (Waterville)	92
Feasibility Study for a new Medical School in the State of Maine	75
TOTAL	$549

* The State Legislature appropriated $148,300 for the Higher Education Compact support. The figure was revised as a result of an increase in the out-of-State contract rate per student ($500 per medical and dental student). The programs are administered by the New England Board of Higher Education.

SOURCES:

State of Maine Budget Document(s), Office of the Governor, Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Higher Education in the States; Vol. 2, No. 8, October 1971.

American Osteopathic Association Educational Supplement; Vol. 24, No. 1, January 1972.

NOTE: Appropriations administered by the New England Board of Higher Education were confirmed by Dr. D. M. Wax, Director of Special Projects, New England Board of Higher Education.

MARYLAND

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Maryland Medical Center*	$ 6,374
University Hospital (Teaching)	10,052
School of Medicine	4,630
School of Dentistry	2,838
School of Nursing	1,224
School of Pharmacy	741
School of Allied Health	125
Department of Mental Health**	1,670
Department of Public Health - Professional Training	29
Medical Scholarships	60
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)	106
Capital Outlays - Medical Center and University Hospital	1,753
TOTAL	$29,602

*Supports general instruction (basic sciences), administration, library and student services, and plant maintenance and operations.

**Professional training in the Mental Health and Hospital Systems of the State. This also includes professional training in the Mental Retardation Centers.

SOURCES:

The Maryland State Budget(s) for Fiscal Year(s) ending June 30, 1972, and June 30, 1973.

Fiscal Digest of the State of Maryland for the Fiscal Year 1972.

MASSACHUSETTS

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Massachusetts -- Medical School Dean and Establishment of Medical Education Program	$1,845
Medical, Dental Scholarships	350
Out-of-State Education Compact - NEBHE	365
Capital Outlays -- Medical School Bond Obligation -- Principal and Interest	157
TOTAL	$2,717

SOURCES:

Executive Budget Recommendations, The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

NOTE: Appropriations administered by the New England Board of Higher Education confirmed by Dr. D. M. Wax, Director of Special Projects, New England Board of Higher Education.

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MICHIGAN

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Michigan, Medical Center		$8,182
School of Medicine*		3,577
School of Dentistry*		964
School of Nursing*		338
School of Pharmacy*		1,611
School of Public Health*		330
Enrollment Expansion--Medical**		497
Enrollment Expansion--Dental**		141
Community Medicine Program		6,497
Neuropsychiatric Institute and Children's Psychiatric Hospital (Teaching)		2,307
Michigan State University		1,064
College of Human Medicine***		2,293
College of Osteopathic Medicine***		345
College of Veterinary Medicine***		246
Nursing School***		1,061
Mental Health Contract--State Professional Training		6,592
Enrollment Expansion--Medicine and Osteopathy**		1,112
Wayne State University		335
College of Medicine		20
Enrollment Expansion**		100
Department of Mental Health, Professional Training		100
Department of Public Health, Professional Training		
Private Graduate Dental School Grants		
Upper Peninsula Health Education Project+		
Capital Outlays		
University of Michigan		
University Hospital, Renovation	$1,000	
Mental Retardation Center	650	
Michigan State University		
Life Science Building #1, Completion	430	
Life Science Building #2, Plans and Construction	750	

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
Capital Outlays continued		
Michigan State University continued		
Teaching Hospital & Clinic (Plans)	$ 100	
Osteopathic Facility (Renovation)	1,305	
Wayne State University		
Basic Instruction Facility	900	
Out-Patient Clinic	500	
Delta State College		
Allied Health Facility Plans	15	
Eastern Michigan University		
School of Health Sciences	300	
	$5,950	
		$5,950
TOTAL		$43,662

*Actual appropriation for the Medical Center with distribution of funds to the respective health profession schools based on allocations in FY 1970-71.

**"...continued expansion of medical programs at Wayne State University (from 165 to 208 students in entering class) Michigan State University (third year medical school expansion of 20 medical students and entering class of 25 osteopathic students), and Michigan University (expand entering class level to 225 students) at a total expansion expense of $3.0 million to the State."

***Actual appropriation to Michigan State University for the medical and osteopathic programs with distribution of funds based on allocations for FY 1970-71.

+ An Integrated Modular System of Health Care and Education.

SOURCES:

State of Michigan Budget(s), 1971-72 and 1972-73.
Public and Local Laws-Michigan, Session 1970.
Michigan Long-Range Capital Outlay Needs, 1971-72 through 1975-76.
University of Michigan, Financial Report FY 1971.
Michigan State Financial Report, 1971.

MINNESOTA

State Funds FY 1971-72* — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Minnesota -- Main System**	
College of Medical Sciences:	
Medicine	$3,788
Nursing	505
Public Health	603
College of Biological Sciences	1,855
College of Dentistry	2,415
College of Pharmacy	659
College of Veterinary Medicine and Laboratory	2,168
University of Minnesota -- Special Appropriations	
University General Hospital (Teaching)	2,400
Psychopathic Hospital (Teaching)	1,450
Child Psychology Department	538
Rehabilitation Center	1,450
Basic Sciences Program -- Duluth	575
Family Practice and Community Health	670
Dental Hygiene -- Duluth	101
Undergraduate Instruction of Medical Students:	
Hennepin County General Hospital (Teaching)***	540
St. Paul Ramsey Hospital (Teaching)***	540
Mayo Foundation -- Private Support+	160
Graduate -- Residency Training:	
University of Minnesota	264
Hennepin County General Hospital (Teaching)	525
St. Paul Ramsey Hospital (Teaching)	470
Rural Health Associate Program	178
Medical Education Contingency Fund	113
Nursing Scholarships	125
Public Health Physician Intern Program	27
Midwestern Board for Medical and Allied Health Education++	4

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
Mental Health Training and Research		$271
Capital Outlays+++		
University of Minnesota Medical Program	$198	
Dental Hygiene Equipment	62	
Plant Expansion Cost	618	
Facility Obligations	63	
	$941	941
TOTAL		$23,335

---The University proposed a Study on the Cost of Health Sciences Education. This is to plan a system to meet the health manpower needs of the State and to achieve the best ratio between costs and actual benefits to the people. The proposed cost was $100,000 in 1971-72 and $115,000 in 1972-73.

*The Minnesota State Legislature appropriates on a biennium basis. A 50-50 adjustment was made on the 1971-73 Biennial Budget.

**Actual appropriations for the various colleges and their components in FY 1970-71 with adjustments based on total increase to the University of Minnesota in FY 1971-72. The special appropriations are actual figures for FY 1971-72.

***The 1969 Legislature initiated a program to reimburse affiliated community hospitals for partial support of undergraduate medical education. Appropriations were based on $8,000 per student.

+Based on $8,000 for each State resident enrolled in the program.

++A coordinating Board consisting of five Midwestern States with a charge to provide leadership in the development of medical and medical-related manpower.

+++The University of Minnesota is currently in a Health Sciences Capital Improvement Program estimated to cost $116,000,000. The 1971-73 (biennium) request was for $36,293,000. Legislative action was not ascertained. Distribution of request was as follows:

Basic Sciences, Medical, Dental, and Public Health Classrooms	$ 6,956,000
Medicine -- Outpatient Clinics	12,550,000
Receiving and Storage	1,795,000
Pharmacy	6,049,000

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Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
+++ continued:	
Library, Hospital Remodeling	$ 4,398,000
Pharmacy (Parking Garage)	1,930,000
Tunnel-Garage to Hospital	1,900,000
Remodeling	465,000
Long-Range Planning of Clinical Facilities	250,000
	$36,293,000

SOURCES:

State of Minnesota, Proposed Biennial Budget, 1971-73.
A Fiscal Review of the 1971 Minnesota Legislative Session.
The University of Minnesota's Needs for 1971-73, Summary of the Regents' Request to the Legislature.
University of Minnesota, Financial Report, June 30, 1971.

MISSISSIPPI

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Mississippi - Medical Center	
University Hospital (Teaching)	$ 4,421
School of Medicine	3,348
School of Nursing	435
School of Pharmacy	480
Mississippi State College for Women -- School of Nursing	165
University of Southern Mississippi -- School of Nursing	269
Kuhn Memorial State Hospital -- Nurses Training	69
Matty Hersee Hospital -- Nurses Training	173
South Mississippi State Hospital -- Nurses Training	56
Nursing Education Aid Fund (Scholarships)	483
Medical Education Loan Program (Revolving Fund of approx. $325,000.)	23
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB) Training in Medicine, Dentistry, and Veterinary Medicine	331
Capital Outlays* - South Mississippi Nursing School Building Fund	950
TOTAL	$11,203

*The University of Mississippi School of Medicine requested $11,000,000 for construction. The State Legislature denied the request.

SOURCES:

State of Mississippi Budget Report(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Summary of State Legislation affecting Higher Education in the South, 1971. Southern Regional Education Board, 1971.

MISSOURI

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (in thousands)
University of Missouri, Columbia	
Medical Center -- Administration, Operations, and Maintenance	$ 6,900
University Hospital (Teaching)	10,800
School of Medicine and Nursing	4,830
Missouri Institute of Psychiatry	1,989
School of Veterinary Medicine	1,809
University of Missouri, Kansas City Medical Center	
School of Medicine	4,026
School of Dentistry	1,819
School of Pharmacy	434
Division of Mental Health, Residency Training	738
Capital Outlays	
Medical Center -- Hospital Outpatient Clinic and Nurse Training Facility	5,300
Lincoln University -- Nursing Science Education Building	89
TOTAL	$38,734

---The Crippled Children's Services is a University of Missouri administered program. The functional statement did not indicate a level of education in the program to justify inclusion.

SOURCES:
Executive Budget(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.
Missouri Appropriation Summary, 1971-72, 76th General Assembly.
University of Missouri Financial Report, 1970-71.

NOTE: Clarification provided on certain allocations within the University of Missouri by The Office of Payroll and Budget, Medical Center.

MONTANA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Out-of-State Education -- WICHE (Medical, Dental, and Related Health Professions)	$289
TOTAL	$289

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SOURCE:

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Annual Report 1971.

NEBRASKA

State Funds FY 1971-72

Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Nebraska		
Medical Center		$7,084
University Hospital		9,188
Capital Outlays authorized		
Medical Center --		
Land Acquisition	$1,414	
School of Nursing	2,250	
Improvement	600	
	$4,264	4,264
TOTAL		$20,536

SOURCES:

Executive Budget(s), State of Nebraska, Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

NEVADA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Out-of-State Education Compact -- WICHE (Training of Dentists, Optometrists, Veterinarians, and Allied Health Occupations.)*	$264
TOTAL	$264

---The State administers the Fleishman Foundation Scholarship Program. The program supported 33 medical grants ($1,000--$1,500 each) and two dental grants ($1,500 each) in Fiscal Year 1970-71.

---No categorical allocations noted for the School of Medical Sciences at the University of Nevada -- Reno.

---The Nevada State Legislature authorized a study that may lead to the training and licensing of "Physicians' Assistants" (P.A.) to help relieve the shortage of doctors, especially in rural areas.

* Medical training not budgeted in anticipation of opening the new Nevada School of Medical Sciences.

SOURCES:

State of Nevada, The Executive Budget(s), Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Rocky Mountain Medical Journal, Vol. 68, No. 4.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Out-of-State Education Compact--NEBHE (training of 19 medical and dental students.)	$ 95
TOTAL	$ 95

SOURCE :

State of New Hampshire Budget for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1972.

NOTE: Appropriations administered by the New England Board of Higher Education confirmed by Dr. D. M. Wax, Director of Special Projects, New England Board of Higher Education.

NEW JERSEY

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey		
New Jersey Medical School, Newark*		
Support of Instruction, Administration, and Operation. . . .	$ 1,753	
Martland Hospital (Teaching)	10,394	
Medical School	6,530	
Dental School.	2,106	
Nursing School**	203	
Student Aid.	160	
Graduate Education	25	
Planning Fund.	11	
	$21,182	
		$21,182
Rutgers Medical School***		
Instruction and Related Support.	$ 3,966	
Ruritan Valley Hospital (Teaching)	2,244	
Planning New Teaching Hospital	408	
Psychiatric Institute	200	
	$ 6,818	
		6,818
Division of Mental Health Hospitals		
Contract with the College of Medicine and Dentistry to Support Training in Teaching Hospitals and Mental Health Centers.		503
Edward R. Johnstone Training and Research Center+.		3,138
Schools of Professional Nursing		1,740
Out-of-State Education Contracts - Veterinary Medicine Education		100
Allied Health Training (Collegewide programs)++		5
Public Health Training for Physicians		57

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
Capital Outlays		
Martland Hospital (Teaching)	$ 4,000	
College of Medicine and Dentistry, Plant Improvement	3,000	
Auditorium, Library, and Site Development	7,750	
Ruritan Valley Hospital Improvement (Teaching)	240	
	$14,990	
		$14,990
TOTAL		$48,533

---The New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry received a forty-four percent (44%) increase in appropriations in FY 1972-73 over FY 1971-72.
---FY 1972-73 Budget describes a program of clinical clerkships for graduates of foreign medical schools. These clerkships (40) will permit New Jersey residents who have studied medicine abroad to enter approved internships and residencies.
---The State Legislature authorized a higher education bond issue of $150 million, which included $50 million for medical and dental education.

*A private institution until 1965 when acquired from Seton Hall College.
**Includes $90,000 for purchase of Nursing Instructions.
***The Rutgers Medical School emphasized the developing of a three-year dental program in addition to its new four-year M.D. degree program.

+The Edward R. Johnstone Training and Research Center has primary responsibility for training professional and para-professional personnel for the Divisions of Mental Retardation and Mental Health and Hospitals.
++FY 1972-73 Budget narrative outlines the third ranking priority is to establish a School of Allied Health Professions. A modest budget increase to over $90,000 was reflected.

SOURCES:

Budget(s), State of New Jersey, Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.
New Jersey Appropriation Handbook, 1971-72.
Higher Education in the States, Vol. 2, No. 8, October 1971.

NEW MEXICO

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of New Mexico	
Medical School	$2,143
Bernalillo County Medical Center (Teaching Hospital)	1,119
Out-of-State Education Compact -- WICHE (Medical and Dental Training)	91
TOTAL	$3,353

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SOURCES:

State of New Mexico Executive Budget, Fiscal Year 1971-72.

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Annual Report, 1971.

NEW YORK

State Funds FY 1971-72*

Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	71-72 Enrollments	Appropriations (In thousands)
State University of New York Health Science Centers**		
Buffalo***		
Medicine	497	$11,881
Dentistry	336	
Basic Sciences	236	
Pharmacy	260	
Nursing	173	
Allied Health	227	
Interns and Residents	385	
Upstate		
Medicine	412	29,391
Basic Sciences	70	
Nursing	154	
Allied Health	189	
Interns and Residents	251	
Downstate		
Medicine	816	31,007
Basic Sciences	146	
Nursing	80	
Allied Health	250	
Interns and Residents	496	
Stony Brook***		
Medicine	24	3,390
Basic Sciences	63	
Nursing	146	
Allied Health	263	
Interns and Residents	8	
Cornell College of Veterinary Medicine		3,465
New York College of Optometry		472
Private Education Support to Medical and Dental Schools+		6,736

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Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
Aid to Private Medical Colleges++		$ 4,475
Aid to College and Hospital Nursing Programs+++		2,495
Medical -- Dental Scholarships#		1,300
Osteopathic Scholarships#		64
Basic Nursing Scholarships.		1,400
Nursing Fellowships		160
New York Department of Mental Health -- Professional Education and Training.		4,981
Capital Outlays##		
Science Center Building Administration	$ 353	
Stony Brook Science Center:		
University Hospital.	40,000	
Animal Research Facility	2,500	
Plant Service and Ground Improvement	1,478	
Upstate Science Center:		
Addition to Science Building	11,951	
Electrical Substation.	192	
Cornell -- College of Veterinary Medicine.	1,666	
	$58,140	
		58,140
TOTAL		$159,357

---Appropriations supporting teaching hospitals were not noted by line-item in the budget.

---The Roswell Park Institute plays a significant educational role by providing training in basic and clinical sciences with an emphasis on research and treatment. Educational activities include graduate education leading to degrees for medical and paramedical disciplines. The scope of training was described as 21 educational programs with 1,375 matriculating toward various medical, scientific, and health related careers. The Institute has a State appropriation of $35 million ($28 million for personal services, $7 million for non-personal services.) The exact amount for education could not be identified and thereby not included.

*Fiscal Year April 1 through March 31.
**No fiscal breakdown available for the individual health profession programs within the Health Science Centers. Enrollment listed (for FY 1971-72) to assess the scope of training activities.
***Actual appropriation for FY 1970-71, adjusted for the total appropriation increase to the respective Health Centers of Buffalo and Stony Brook in FY 1972 over FY 1971.

+An expansion aid program for private medical colleges which provides $6,000 for each medical-dental student for which total enrollment is increased up to 25 per class or 100 per school. (Of the total amount, $3,436,000 is for operating aid.) FY 1971-72 enrollment listed were as follows:

Albany - Medical	72
Columbia - Medical	74
Cornell - Medical	28
Einstein - Medical	96
Mt. Sinai - Medical	100
New York Medical College	41
New York University - Medical	69
Rochester - Medical	54
New York University - Dental	11
Columbia Univeristy - Dental	5

++Provides aid to eligible non-public institutions training medical doctors. Support is based on $1,500 for each full-time student matriculating for a Doctor of Medicine degree. In these institutions, 2,797 students are eligible for the aid, or all students are eligible except the 550 covered under the expansion program administered by the State University of New York.
+++In addition to increasing the State's nursing schools output, this program emphasizes: 1) providing aid for the training of foreign trained nurses, and 2) supporting refresher courses for nurses returning to work after a year or more out of practice. Appropriation was reduced $1 million in FY 1972-73 due to the Comprehensive Health Manpower Act and indications of over-training of nurses in the State outside the New York City area. In addition, only private colleges will be eligible for support through the FY 1972-73 appropriations.

#Thirty per cent of all new scholarships awarded students (FY 1971-72 and thereafter) have a clause requiring that they practice in shortage areas or they have to pay back the scholarships.
##Capital outlays listed were earmarked as "first instance appropriations". In addition, there was a request for $1,847,000 for alterations.

SOURCES:

State of New York, Executive Budget(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

NORTH CAROLINA

State Funds FY 1971-72* — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of North Carolina	
Division of Health Affairs (Includes Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing, Allied Health, and Public Health.)	$15,861
Teaching in Community Hospitals and Establishing a Department of Family Medicine	2,800
North Carolina Memorial Hospital (Teaching Hospital administered by Department of Health and Hospitals)	8,458
East Carolina University - Establish first year medical school, medical science library, and expand school of allied health	2,100
School of Allied Health Professions	336
Private Higher Education - Medical training of State residents at Duke University and Wake Forest University	618
Training of State Physicians and Dentists at Meharry Medical School	25
Family Nurse Practitioner Program	75
Student Loan Program for Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Health Professions	400
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)	242
Capital Outlays - University of North Carolina Health Affairs	1,759
TOTAL	$32,674

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*The State Legislature appropriates on a Biennium basis. Appropriations reflect a 50-50 adjustment in 1971-73 biennium.

SOURCES:

The Budget, State of North Carolina, Vol. 1, for the Biennium 1971-73.

State of North Carolina Budget Summary for the Biennium 1971-73.

NORTH DAKOTA

State Funds FY 1971-72*

Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of North Dakota -- Medical Center (Basic Medical Sciences)	$627
Nurses Scholarship Fund**	44
Reciprocal Agreements (Veterinary Medicine)***	30
TOTAL	$701

---The North Dakota State Legislators authorized the participation of North Dakota University or Regional Medical Education Board to work with Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota to promote the education and training of physicians and other allied health personnel.

*North Dakota budgets on a Biennium basis, 50-50 adjustment made on FY 1971-73 appropriations.

**This fund is administered by the North Dakota Board of Nursing. Scholarship loans are awarded to students enrolled in an accredited school of nursing or approved course for practical nurses, and to graduate nurses enrolled in a college or university. Loans are used to pay tuition fees, and expenses incidental to such nursing education. The loan is due upon completion of nurses training unless the recipient completes two years of nursing in the State of North Dakota, one year for the practical nurse.

***A general fund appropriation to pay the difference in fees for students of veterinary medicine attending institutions of higher learning in contiguous States. The Board of Higher Education is authorized to enter into agreements with institutions of higher learning in this State and in contiguous States governing the admission and education of certain students on a reciprocal basis.

SOURCE:

North Dakota Executive Budget, Biennium 1971-1973.

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
Ohio State University Medical Center		
College of Medicine		$15,000
College of Dentistry		1,340
College of Optometry		1,080
College of Pharmacy		1,005
College of Veterinary Medicine		3,300
School of Nursing		1,530
School of Allied Health		550
University Hospitals (Teaching)*		8,400
Medical College of Ohio - Subsidy**		4,000
Toledo Hospital (Teaching)		3,000
University of Cincinnati - University Hospital (Teaching)**		3,000
Private Subsidy - Case Western Reserve		
Medical School		2,250
Dental School		430
Health Technologies - Two-year Programs		1,450
Capital Outlays - Ohio State University		
Medical Complex - Medical Center		
Basic Science Facility	$ 4,150	
Medical Teaching and Resident Facility	3,405	
Dental Building, Phase II	3,000	
Health Sciences Library	2,000	
Medical Complex - Hospital and Classroom, Phase III	14,000	
College of Optometry - Clinical Facility	960	
	$27,515	
		27,515
TOTAL		$73,850

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* The State discontinued research in teaching hospitals for the biennium. Furthermore, they developed strong procedures to assure that the Board of Regents take advantage of third-party payments in patient care.

** State-related institutions receiving subsidies to expand the health manpower training capabilities of the State.

SOURCES:

The Governor's Budget(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

State of Ohio Capital Plan 1969-75.

Ohio State University Financial Report, 1971.

Chambers, M.M., Appropriation of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1971-72.

NOTE: Clarification was received from the Ohio Board of Regents, Office of Management Information.

OKLAHOMA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Oklahoma Medical Center*	$10,197
Oklahoma State University College of Veterinary Medicine	945
Department of Mental Health, Psychiatric Related Training	374
Dental School Planning	250
Tulsa Medical School Study	25
Graduate Nurse Program Planning	75
Rural Medical Education Fund**	50
Rural Osteopathy Education Fund	25
Dental Education Assistance	85
Medical Loan and School Fund	25
Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery***	100
TOTAL	$12,151

---The Vocational and Technical Educational Board received an appropriation of $553,100 to train the health occupations. These funds were directed to the local agency to assist the unemployed youth in gaining experience in the health field.

*No general fund allocations for the University Hospital component. Hospital operating budget consists of revolving and public assistance funds.

**Administering Agency requested and was allocated $75,000 in Fiscal Year 1972-73.

***A subsequent session of the State Legislature authorized the Oklahoma State Regents of Higher Education to appropriate $100,000 in FY 1971-72 for the Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery in Tulsa County. As of June 30, 1972, the appropriation was not authorized by the Oklahoma State Regents.

SOURCES:

State of Oklahoma Budget(s), Fiscal Year(s) ending June 30, 1972, and June 30, 1973.
State of Oklahoma Executive Department, Division of Budget, Summary of Appropriations.

OREGON

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Oregon Medical School (Medicine, nursing, allied health, and graduate education.)	$5,893
Dental School	1,873
Medical School Teaching Hospital and Clinics	8,100
Crippled Childrens' Divisions	1,702
Oregon Technical Institute Nurse Program (Associate Degree)	36
Out-of-State Education Compact - WICHE	170
TOTAL	$17,774

---Budget proposed the establishment of a Family Practice Program and a coordinating Office of Allied Health Professions.

---No capital outlays were proposed in the FY 1971 budget request.

SOURCES:

Oregon Analysis of the Governor's 1971-73 Budget Report.

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1971-72, M. M. Chambers.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
State Colleges and Universities - Health Professions Education		$ 2,392
State-Related Universities:		
Pennsylvania State University		8,011
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine		8,932
Temple University		7,557
Private Institution Support:		
Hahnemann Medical College		2,090
Thomas Jefferson University - Medical College		3,564
Medical College of Pennsylvania (Woman's Medical College)		1,175
Pennsylvania College of Osteopathic Medicine		2,530
University of Pennsylvania (Medical School)		3,477
School of Veterinary Medicine		1,664
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine		120
Pennsylvania College of Optometry		90
Community Colleges - Health Occupations		795
Department of Public Health:		
Public Health Residency Training for Physicians		650
Nurse Training		146
Ambulance Technician Training		13
Capital Outlays -		
Capital Debt (Health Professions Related)	$5,287	
Community College Improvement	129	
General State Rental Authority*	2,625	
	$8,041	8,041
TOTAL		$51,247

---Appropriations for the institutions training the health professions were delayed in the State Legislature from August 1971 to February 1972. Legislators were expressing considerable concern over the fact that a significant number of medical school graduates were being trained in Pennsylvania, but going elsewhere to practice. A repayment clause in the appropriation bill, commonly referred to as the "stay or pay" provision, was defeated ultimately.

---The program analysis of the appropriations indicate allocations to the institutions, both public and private, and include all levels of education (pre-med., pre-dental, etc.). This also includes the biological sciences, the pre-requisites of the health professions.

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* To retire bond obligations for medical education facilities constructed under State aid programs to private institutions.

SOURCES:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Program Budget(s), 1971-72 and 1972-73.

RHODE ISLAND

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Out-of-State Education Compact - NEBHE (Medical and Dental Education)	$133
Scholarships in Professional Nurse Training	70
TOTAL	$203

SOURCES:

Budget(s) State of Rhode Island Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

NOTE: Appropriations administered by the New England Board of Higher Education confirmed by Dr. D. M. Wax, Director of Special Projects, New England Board of Higher Education.

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Medical University of South Carolina*	$3,729
College of Medicine and Basic Sciences	5,063
College of Pharmacy	322
College of Nursing	521
College of Graduate Studies	190
College of Dental Medicine	1,949
College of Allied Health Sciences	430
Psychiatric Training Stipends**	136
Medical Residencies	167
Hospital and Clinics Divisions (Teaching)	3,906
Lander College Nursing Program	50
South Carolina Department of Mental Health, Professional Training	10
William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute, Professional Education, Training and Residencies	1,772
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)--Training of medical, dental, chiropractic, veterinarian, and optometric students.	257
TOTAL	$18,502

---The Appropriation Bill directed the Medical University to "take such steps as may be practical to revise the curriculum leading to a degree DOCTOR OF MEDICINE so as to reduce the time required to earn such a degree."
---No capital outlays identified by line-item.

*Appropriations for the Medical University were made in two broad areas, the Academic Division and the Hospital and Clinics Division. Allocations of the Academic Divisions are pro-rated distributions based on the Medical University requested amounts for the respective components.
**Stipends are based on training rates of $9,000 for the first year, $10,000 for the second year, and $11,000 for the third year for each trainee.

SOURCES:
South Carolina Budget 1971-72, Vol. 1 and 2.
Appropriations for 1971-72, State of South Carolina.
Appropriations for 1972-73, State of South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of South Dakota	
School of Medicine*	$861
School of Nursing**	81
South Dakota State University	
College of Nursing***	300
College of Pharmacy***	133
Veterinary Science***	8
Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory***	64
Capital Outlays - Science Center Addition and Planning Fund	150
TOTAL	$1,597

*Appropriations included $163,000 to upgrade and expand School of Medicine and $150,000 to establish a Department of Community Medicine.

**Figures based on appropriations for School of Nursing in FY 1970 and adjusted for increase to University of South Dakota in FY 1972.

***Figures based on appropriations to the respective schools in the South Dakota State University in FY 1971 and adjusted for the increase to the University in FY 1972.

SOURCES:

Governor's Budget Report(s) FY 1971-72 and 1972-73.

South Dakota University Financial Report, 1970.

South Dakota State University Financial Report, 1971.

M. M. Chambers, Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1971-72.

TENNESSEE

State Funds FY 1971-72

Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Tennessee -- Memphis*		$8,189
School of Basic Medical Sciences*	$3,043	
College of Medicine*	2,866	
College of Dentistry*	991	
College of Pharmacy*	606	
College of Nursing*	483	
Biometric Computer Center*	200	
Department of Family Medicine		150
University of Tennessee -- Knoxville Unit**		
School of Biomedical Sciences		175
Speech and Hearing Center		108
Hospital Nursing Program		32
Hospital Training Program		119
Psychological Clinic		189
School of Nursing		54
Nashville Associate Degree Nursing Program		141
Memorial Hospital Medical Graduate Instruction		350
East Tennessee State University -- College of Health***		894
Associate Degree Nursing	$119	
Dental Hygiene	80	
Nursing	189	
Other Health Related Training	506	
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)		265
Veterinary Medicine - Ohio State University		11

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Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Capital Outlays (Requested)	
University of Tennessee, Education and Planning Bldg. . . .	$3,000
Memphis Medical Center, Basic Science Building	1,500
Plant Improvement.	479
	$4,979
	4,979
TOTAL	$15,656

---The Higher Education Commission recommended that the second State medical school not be developed at this time and recommended that more State-trained doctors need to be retained in the State, possibly through the creation of three clinical centers in East Tennessee. The first of these centers will begin operation the fall of 1972. In addition, adequate financing of the State's medical school in Memphis was requested before consideration is given to establishing a second medical school.
---The Tennessee Psychiatric Hospital and Institute conducted considerable health training; however, the budget had limited definition of the proportions. Total budget was $2,093,100 for FY 1972.
---The University of Tennessee's medical unit appropriations are based on $4,940 per student.

*Actual appropriations to Medical Center with program distributions based on 1971 State fund allocations.
**Actual appropriations for FY 1970-71 and adjusted for the overall increase to the University of Tennessee for FY 1971-72.
***Actual appropriation to East Tennessee University College of Health with distributions based on Fiscal Year 1971 allocations.

SOURCES:

State of Tennessee Budget(s) for Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.
Summary of State Legislation Affecting Higher Education in the South, 1971, Southern Regional Education Board.
University of Tennessee Report of Treasurer, Fiscal Year 1971.
Higher Education in the States, Vol. 3, No. 2., March 1972.

TEXAS

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Texas	
Medical School - Dallas	$ 8,164
Medical School - Galveston	10,439
Medical School - Houston	2,772
Medical School - San Antonio	7,524
M. D. Anderson Hospital - Houston (Teaching)	12,815
Medical Branch Hospitals, Galveston (Teaching)	9,919
Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences - Houston	810
Dental Branch - Houston	5,116
Dental Branch - San Antonio	1,413
Nursing Schools (Systemwide)	1,513
School of Public Health - Houston	2,131
School of Allied Health	375
Texas Tech. School of Medicine*	2,146
Texas A & M School of Veterinary Medicine	2,515
Texas A & M Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory	235
Texas Woman's University - Nursing Education**	80
Midwestern University, Nursing Program	96
Pan American College, Nursing Program	48
West Texas State University, Nursing Program	25
Angelo State University, Nurse Training Program	48
Department of Health, Public Health Training	50
Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Professional Training	300
Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences, Training of Health Manpower	194
Private Support	
Baylor University, Medical School***	2,500
Baylor University, Dental School***	1,700

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
Out-of-State Osteopathy Scholarships		$ 150
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)		54
Capital Outlays+		
Bond Retirement - Interest	$4,500	
Texas Southern University - Repair Pharmacy Building++	11	
	$4,511	4,511
TOTAL		$77,643

*No enrollment in 1971-72; 18 expected in 1972-73.

**Also has a School of Occupational Therapy--operates two Clinical Education Centers (Dallas and Houston) in support of the clinical requirements of these two activities (nursing and occupational therapy).

***The Baylor School of Medicine and Dentistry requested $2,500,000 respectively.

+ The State Legislature authorized a $71 million dollar bond issue with the following distribution:
1) Three new Academic Teaching Institutions -- $47.7 million.
2) University of Texas Medical School at Houston -- $10.0 million.
3) University of Texas Dental School at San Antonio -- $8.3 million.
4) Texas Tech. University School of Medicine at Lobbock -- $5.0 million.

++ Has School of Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Medicine (undergraduate), but no break-down of monies noted in Legislative or Executive budgets.

SOURCES:

State of Texas Executive Budget for the 1972-73 Biennium.
Legislative Budget Estimate for the Biennium 1972-73.
Higher Education in the States, Vol. 2, No. 8, October 1971.

NOTE: Clarification on breakdown to School of Veterinary Medicine provided by Texas A & M University Fiscal Office.

UTAH

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Utah	
College of Medicine	$2,382
Community Medicine Program	91
University Teaching Hospital*	200
Para-Professional Health Training	513
Baccalaureate Degree Nursing Program	90
Associate Degree Nursing Program	50
Out-of-State Education Compact -- WICHE	69
TOTAL	$3,395

*The Teaching Hospital has an operating budget of over $11,000,000; however, the funds come from sources other than direct State appropriations or general funds.

SOURCES:

State of Utah Annual Budget(s), Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

State of Utah Appropriations Report, for Fiscal Year 1971-72.

VERMONT

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Vermont -- Division of Health Sciences	
General (Health Sciences)	$ 224
College of Medicine	2,589
School of Allied Health Sciences	240
School of Nursing	336
Out-of-State Education Compact	49
TOTAL	$3,438

---Capital outlay of $80,000 (improvement) for the Allied Health Sciences requested for Fiscal Year 1973.

SOURCES:

State of Vermont, Executive Budget(s), Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

VIRGINIA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Virginia	
University Hospital (Teaching)	$ 4,709
School of Medicine	2,999
School of Nursing	546
Family Practice Program	278
Virginia Commonwealth University	
Medical College of Virginia, Basic Sciences	3,751
Hospital Division (Teaching)	9,884
School of Medicine	3,400
School of Dentistry	1,380
Schools of Pharmacy, Nursing, and Allied Health	3,000
Family Practice Program	220
Medical and Dental Scholarships	57
Meharry Medical College and Tuskegee Institute (out-of-State training) Training of Black Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians	69
Medical and Dental Scholarships	18
Nurse and Dental Hygienists Scholarships and Nurse Teacher Training	68
Mental Health Scholarships	100
Out-of-State Education Compact (SREB)	33
New Medical School Feasibility Study	100

Institutions And/Or Training Programs		Appropriations (In thousands)
Capital Outlays		
Nurse Training Facilities - Community College System	$ 70	
MCV - Medical Education Addition	1,880	
MCV - Renovations and Alterations	1,280	
University of Virginia Hospital Division - Alterations	317	
	$3,547	
		3,547
TOTAL		$34,159

---The Virginia Commonwealth University-Medical College of Virginia has an established cost of $15,000 per year FTE medical student and $9,000 per year FTE dental student.

SOURCES:

Commonwealth of Virginia Appropriations for the two years ending respectively, on the 30th of June 1971 and the 30th of June 1972.

Commonwealth of Virginia - Analysis of Appropriations and Revenues, 1970-72 Biennium.

NOTE: Clarification for the breakdown of allocations to the various components of the universities was provided by the Comptrollers Office at the University of Virginia and the MCV-Budget Office at Virginia Commonwealth University.

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WASHINGTON

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Washington	$ 6,853
School of Medicine	1,717
School of Dentistry	301
School of Pharmacy	916
School of Nursing	287
School of Public Health and Community Medicine	3,338
University Hospital (Teaching)*	2,350
Harborview Medical Center (Teaching Hospital)	
Washington State University**	1,281
School of Veterinary Medicine	330
School of Pharmacy	220
School of Nursing	20
Spokane Nursing Center***	
Eastern Washington State College	199
Nursing and Dental Hygiene Programs	54
Spokane Nursing Center***	23
Out-of-State Education Compact (WICHE)	471
Capital Outlays - Building Authority Lease	
TOTAL	$18,360

*Local tax funds support the University Hospital in the amount of $10 million.
**Actual appropriations to support health sciences at Washington State University with distribution of funds based on FY 1970-71 allocations.
***Supplemental appropriation to support the Nursing Center through Washington State University and East Washington State College.

SOURCES:
Washington State Budget 1971-73 and Budget Supplement, 1971-73.
Financial Report of Washington State University for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1971.

NOTE: Clarification of individual school allocations at the University of Washington provided by the Office of Planning and Budgeting.

WEST VIRGINIA

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of West Virginia*	
Medical School-Administration, physical plant, and supportive services	$ 6,108
Basic Sciences	989
University Hospital (Teaching)	5,655
School of Medicine	2,797
School of Nursing	388
School of Dentistry	867
School of Pharmacy	23
School of Technology	67
Veterinary Medicine (Out-of-State Education Compact)	40
Capital Outlays	
Medical Center Improvement	1,226
TOTAL	$18,160

---The State of West Virginia has a dedicated tax on sales of soft drinks which is earmarked for the University School of Medicine. Over $5,000,000 was derived from this tax in FY 1971-72.

*Recommended level of appropriation to the Medical School for FY 1971-72. Allocations to the respective programs based on distribution of appropriations in FY 1970-71.

SOURCES:

State of West Virginia Executive Budget(s), Fiscal Year(s) 1971-72 and 1972-73.

West Virginia, Legislative Digest 1970-71.

WISCONSIN

State Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Wisconsin, Madison*	
Medical Center - Administration	$ 2,249
School of Medicine	4,694
School of Nursing	933
School of Pharmacy	904
School of Allied Health	100
Psychiatric Institute	141
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee*	
University Hospital (Teaching)	4,565
School of Nursing	675
Pharmacy School	71
Resident and Intern Support	420
Medical College of Wisconsin**	1,877
Nursing Loans (Matching Component)	2
Nurse Training Programs	243
Tuition Reimbursement Grants***	360
TOTAL	$17,234

---The State of Wisconsin has a Governor's Health Planning and Policy Task Force in operation conducting a cost analysis of programs supporting the health professions education. The study will identify the relative cost supported by Federal, State, local and all private sources The findings of the comprehensive analysis will be available in 1973.

---The Coordinating Council on Higher Education has been actively involved in the issue of a new School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Wisconsin.

---Construction appropriations not identified in budget documents.

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*Appropriations of FY 1970-71 adjusted for the increased appropriations to the University of Wisconsin in FY 1971-72.

**Formerly Marquette University School of Medicine, a quasi-public medical school partly funded by the State. The Governor recommended a support level of $4,500 per Wisconsin resident enrolled.

***Five hundred dollars per academic year to students enrolled in a first professional degree course of study in optometry, veterinary medicine, dental, and dental hygiene.

SOURCES:

Wisconsin Executive Budgets, Books I and II.
The University of Wisconsin, Financial Report, 1971.
The Governor's Budget Message, 1971-73.
The Higher Education Chronicle, Vol. 24, March 22, 1971.

WYOMING

State Funds FY 1971-72*

Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
Out-of-State Education Compact -- WICHE (Training of Physicians, Dentists, Veterinarians, Optometrists, and Allied Health Professions.)	$261
TOTAL	$261

* To arrive at fiscal year appropriations, the biennium appropriation was adjusted 50 - 50.

SOURCE:

Executive Budget, 1971-1973 Biennium.

PUERTO RICO

Commonwealth Funds FY 1971-72 — Health Professions Education

Institutions And/Or Training Programs	Appropriations (In thousands)
University of Puerto Rico -- All Health Professions Education including Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing, Public Health, and Allied Health*	$12,693
TOTAL	$12,693

--- In addition to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Funds, the University of Puerto Rico expended $11,826,121 in Federal funds supporting the health professions education.

* Breakdown of allocations to the respective health professions schools was not available.

SOURCE:

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Budget, FY 1971-72.

NOTE: Confirmation provided by the Liaison Office for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in Washington, D.C.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

APPROPRIATION PROJECTION FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA 1971-72 through 1977-78

(Dollars in thousands)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	6 year increase by program and State
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA—								
J. HILLIS MEDICAL CENTER	$11,020	$12,525	$12,426	$14,638	$15,982	$17,347	$18,652	69.3%
PRIVATE INSTITUTION SUPPORT—								
UNIV. OF MIAMI MEDICAL SCHOOL	2,795	3,953	4,149	4,214	4,214	4,214	4,214	50.8
COMMUNITY COLLEGES—HEALTH								
OCCUPATION	4,505	5,723	10,801	12,599	14,545	16,513	18,433	309.2
MENTAL HEALTH MANPOWER								
TRAINING	159	267	280	293	307	321	336	130.2
TOTAL	$18,479	$22,468	$27,656	$31,744	$35,048	$38,395	$41,635	125.3%

SOURCE: State of Florida Budget for Fiscal year 1971-72.

Exhibit B

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Community Colleges, State-Owned, State-Related, and State-Aided Colleges and Universities.
Health Sciences, Health Professions, and Biological Sciences

OBJECTIVES:

To fulfill Pennsylvania manpower requirements in the fields of health and biological science and the health and medical professions, and to respond to the demands of students for education in these fields.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS:

The Commonwealth supports this program through the activities of the State-owned colleges and universities, and grants to the community colleges and the State-related and State-aided colleges and universities.

The health manpower situation in the Commonwealth can be characterized by an inadequate supply and distribution of personnel, primarily in patient care services. In conjunction with supply factors is the increasing demand upon financial resources to support training programs at levels required to alleviate the problems.

In the area of medical services, there are approximately 18,000 physicians practicing in the Commonwealth. Of those, approximately 16,170 are in patient care practice; 11,730 in private practice and 4,440 in hospital based practice. On a Statewide basis, the Commonwealth meets acceptable national standards of a person-to-physician ratio of 1,500 to 1. However, if looked at by county, there are fourteen counties whose persons per physician ratio is greater than the 1,500 to 1 ratio.

Geographical distribution also affects the nursing and dental profession. There are twenty-one counties with less than the national average of nurses per thousand and eleven counties with an imbalance in the acceptable 3,000 to 1 persons per dentist ratio.

The Commonwealth has approximately 48 active dentists per 100,000 persons. Future demands for dental personnel will remain high, except in the areas of dental hygienists and dental secretaries where the supply in 1975 is expected to exceed demand by up to 45 per cent within the Commonwealth. However, on a national basis there will be a shortage of personnel in these areas.

The demand for personnel in the health service occupations will remain strong through the 1970's. In the areas of biological and life science the demand for those persons holding graduate degrees will continue, particularly for research personnel in medicine, health, and environmental quality control.

Series shortages will continue to exist for selected allied health occupations personnel, such as hospital technicians, therapists, and lab technicians. Projected demands for personnel in these fields indicate manpower deficits ranging up to 50%-60% by 1976-77. The emphasis on professional health personnel must be balanced with expansion of programs in the biological sciences and para-professional areas in order to provide adequate supporting services.

A major concern affecting Commonwealth support of health profession programs is the problem of the retention of graduates within Pennsylvania, chiefly in the delivery of primary medical services. Indicators are that significant numbers of persons earning degrees in State supported schools are not remaining in the Commonwealth in either practice or advanced study and research. Of further concern is the fact that graduates who do establish a practice in Pennsylvania tend to locate in those areas of the State which already have an adequate supply of medical care manpower thereby perpetuating the shortage of medical personnel in deficit areas.

Cooperative efforts among the medical schools, hospitals, professional societies, and Commonwealth agencies must be made to increase the number of medical school graduates entering and practicing family medicine in areas of greatest need.

Exhibit B (continued)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Community Colleges, State-Owned, State-Related, and State-Aided Colleges and Universities. Health Sciences, Health Professions, and Biological Sciences

(Dollar Amounts in thousands)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
PROGRAM COSTS BY APPROPRIATIONS:							
Statewide Support to Institutions and Programs in the State of Pennsylvania							
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION TOTAL	$ 37,485	$ 48,774	$ 56,734	$ 62,828	$ 67,328	$ 71,756	$ 77,580
CREDIT HOURS:							
Health Sciences, Health Professions, and Biological Sciences	479,800	541,821	594,800	634,338	698,845	736,652	778,731
PROGRAM MEASURES:							
Full-time equivalent students	17,282	19,736	21,813	23,333	25,663	27,152	28,731
Pennsylvania full-time equivalent students	14,300	16,554	18,570	20,109	22,280	23,724	25,162
Total degrees conferred	3,241	3,755	4,007	4,278	4,535	4,650	4,925
Dental degrees conferred	111	123	124	124	124	124	134
Medical degrees conferred	721	790	827	895	911	1,083	1,096
Graduate Health profession degrees conferred	324	358	373	409	428	447	452
Health sciences para-professional degrees conferred	447	594	844	921	1,010	1,109	1,214

SOURCES: Various State official documents; legislative, budget, and appropriation reports; university financial reports; higher education reports; etc.

Exhibit C

STUDENTS ENTERING MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN TEXAS
Selected Years FY 1966-81

School	Fiscal Year 1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1977	1981
UT Medical Branch at Galveston	155	164	168	200	200	200	200	200
UT (Southwestern) Medical School at Dallas	100	108	107	110	150	200	200	200
UT Medical School at San Antonio	--	--	104	104	104	104	150	200
UT Medical School at Houston	--	--	--	32	56	128	200	200
Texas Tech Medical School at Lubbock	--	--	--	--	18	36	100	100
Baylor College of Medicine	84	84	92	168	168	168	168	168
TOTAL	339	356	471	614	696	836	1,018	1,068

SOURCE: State of Texas Executive Budget for the 1972-73 Biennium.

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

This section contains definitions of selected terms as used in this report. They are offered as an aid in understanding State fiscal documents and budgeting procedures. Some of the terms were taken from The State Education Agency, A Handbook of Standard Terminology and Guide for Recording and Reporting Information About State Education Agencies.* Several terms were modified to best explain State budgeting procedures.

ALLOCATION: The proration of parts of a single appropriation to two or more different programs. The allocation is made in proportion to the benefits which the appropriation provides, and for the respective purposes of program areas for which the accounts were established.

APPROPRIATION: A legislative authorization, approved by the Governor, to obligate and spend a specific amount of money for a particular purpose and in this case, health professions education.

BUDGET: A State plan of operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and purpose.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND IMPROVEMENTS: An appropriation which results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets. It is an appropriation for land or existing buildings, improvement of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to buildings, remodeling of buildings, or initial or additional equipment.

COST BENEFIT: Analyses which provide the means for comparing the resources to be allocated to a specific program with the results likely to be obtained from it.

CURRICULUM: The planned interaction of pupils with instructional content, instruction resources, and instructional processes for the attainment of educational objectives.

DEBT SERVICE: Expenditures for the retirement of debt and expenditures for interest on debt.

DEDICATED FUNDS: Preallocated State taxes whose revenues are earmarked for a specific institution or training program.

EARMARKED APPROPRIATION: Educational support funds provided from a general fund consisting of State revenues, and specifically limited to a given purpose, e.g., medicine, nursing, graduate studies, curriculum revision, etc.

EDUCATION COMPACT: A commission or board with the legislative authority to facilitate higher education opportunities for State residents in out-of-State institutions. In such arrangements, students are assured preferential

admissions and in-State tuition rates.

EXPENDITURES: Charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, which are presumed to benefit the programs to which the appropriations were made.

FISCAL YEAR: The 12-month period at the end of which the State or any State agency determines its financial condition and the results of its operations, and closes its books. The fiscal year period varies from State to State.

GENERAL FUND: An accounting procedure to control general tax receipts of the State and subsequently allocated through legislative action to institutions and programs for general operating expenses.

HEALTH MANPOWER: Includes the health professions in the following areas: medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, nursing, public health, and those allied health occupations associated with the delivery of health services.

HIGHER EDUCATION: Education above the instructional level of secondary school, usually beginning with grade thirteen, which is provided by colleges, universities, graduate schools, professional schools, and other degree granting institutions.

LINE-ITEM APPROPRIATION: A budgetary format wherein certain appropriations appear on a given line and must be restricted to one specific purpose; such funds cannot be co-mingled with others.

OPEN-END FUNDING: Allocated amounts through specific appropriations without a strict interpretation of the upper limits. Such funding is usually to maximize matching requirements.

OPERATING EXPENSES: All expenses incurred by an institution or program while carrying out its charge except those incurred for capital improvements.

PLANNING-PROGRAMMING-BUDGETING-SYSTEM (PPBS): A structured procedure for determining policy in the allocation of resources for accomplishment of priority programs. It emphasizes long-range planning, and economic rationale in the setting of goals and objectives and in the determination of programs.

REVOLVING FUND: A fund provided to carry out a cycle of operations. Amounts expended from the fund are restored from earnings derived from operations or by transfers from other funds, so that it remains intact either in the form of

STATE: As used in this report, this term applies to the 50 States and Puerto Rico. Reference is to State or non-Federal tax base.

TEACHING HOSPITALS: Hospital facilities established and operated by

State institutions of higher learning or subsidized by the State to provide patient services, as well as education in the health professions.

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* Handbook VII in State Educational Records and Reports Series. National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Washington:GPO, 1971, 168 pp.